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"Chicago Tribune," Chicago, Illinois.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1861.

GOV. HOUSTON AND THE TRAITORS.

The volunteer Convention of Texas have added to their other high-handed and revolutionary acts an ordinance declaring the Governor's office vacant. It is not likely that old San Jacinto will pay any more heed to the edict than he would to the resolutions of a town meeting inspired with tangle-leg whisky.

SENATOR SHERMAN.

The election of JOHN SHERMAN to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of Ohio, is a proper and merited response to the popular feeling throughout the North which designated him for the post of Speaker of the last House of Representatives, and adhered to him with such remarkable devotion during that long and tedious contest. Whether as statesman, parliamentarian or patriot, Mr. Sherman will rank with the foremost on the floor of the Senate.

LEGAL DISUNION.

The *National Intelligencer* is out with a six-column article in favor of a dissolution of the Union, through the medium of a national convention, or by a formal recognition of the independence of the seceding States by the Federal Government. The former process is legal; the latter involves perjury and treason on the part of the President and his Cabinet. And either plan will lead to war for the possession of the Territories, the right of navigation of the Mississippi, the rendition of fugitive slaves, and the suppression of lynch law, within six months after it shall have been consummated.

THE APRIL ELECTION.

Our correspondent "K." makes the following point, which we conceive to be a perfectly correct one, on the 92d section of the City Charter, which the *Democrat* alleges was voted down on Tuesday last, to-wit: That the said section, by declaring that "this act shall take effect *from and after its passage*," gave immediate legal force to every portion of the charter except those sections which were submitted to the people. This is manifestly the logical view of the question.

But there is another view of the case, equally clear and convincing. The 67th section of the act says: "Be it further enacted that the following *amendments to "the Charter of the city of Chicago* shall be "submitted to the legal voters of said city," etc. Now the 92d section is *not* an "amendment to the Charter of the city of Chicago," and therefore was not voted upon at all. The act did not say that the following *sections* should be submitted, but the following *amendments*. When it is shown that the 92d section was an amendment to the Charter of the city of Chicago, it will be time enough to discuss the legal effect of its being voted down.

Again, the Constitution of the State does not authorize a popular vote on that clause of an act prescribing the time when such act shall be in force. It fixes the term of sixty days from the end of the Legislative session, "unless the General Assembly shall otherwise direct." The General Assembly *did* otherwise direct. They directed that the act should take effect immediately, and it did take effect immediately upon being approved by the Governor. If the Legislature had directed that no portion of the act should be in force unless the amendments, embraced in sections 67 to 91 inclusive, were ratified by the people, that would have been another thing.

If the *Democrat* and *Post* can stop blackguarding each other a few moments, we invite their serious attention to these points.

Union Meeting at Quincy.

A call for a Union meeting to be held at Quincy last night, signed by over ONE THOUSAND of the citizens of Quincy and Adams, headed by Ex-Gov. Wood, appeared in the Quincy *Republican* and *Whig* of Wednesday. The call invites "all who are in favor of the perpetual Union of the States, the Constitution as it is, and who are determined to sustain the Government in all its measures to store the fraternal relations among the States, maintain the Union and enforce the laws in a constitutional and legal manner.

The Amendments to the City Charter and Election of Tuesday Last.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

It is too late to inform the public, and especially that part of it who are accustomed to meet upon private invitation in select council with our veracious Mayor, and do his bidding, that the principal things which have been published in his paper upon the proposed amendments, and the manner in which they were got up, have no more truth in them than the usual slanders of that individual. But it is not too late to expose the hollow pretence upon which he and his clique are endeavoring to create a public opinion which may allow him and his pocket full of Aldermen to hold over another year. The 92d section of the act of the Legislature in relation to the city charter was neither voted down, *nor voted upon*, on Tuesday last. It took effect at its passage, and declared that "*this act shall take effect from and after its passage*," and is the law of the land.

The law was not submitted to a vote; "*the following amendments to the Charter*," &c., were submitted to a vote, and the law provided that "If a majority of said ballots shall be for the amendments, then said amendments shall hereafter constitute a part of the Charter of said city, and be in full force and virtue." The law took effect at once, and it will require an abler lawyer than any that are the tools of "His Highness," to convince any Court, or the public, of the contrary. He undoubtedly has acquired great confidence from his success in flattering and humbugging those he calls "business men," but the public know him and his tricks too well not to detect the animal, though covered with meal. K.

Boiler Explosion at Joliet.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

JOLIET, March 19, 1861.

At seven o'clock this morning, the boiler in a distillery situated in the south east part of this city, exploded with great force. The engine house, which was of wood, was completely demolished. The engineer, whose name is Creighton, was thrown through the side of the building about forty feet distant, and on being picked up, was found to be severely scalded in the face, on both arms, the whole extent of his back, and very seriously upon the lower limbs. A teamster by the name of Bridge, who was standing upon a wagon, was thrown several feet and severely scalded upon the face and hands. A little boy about 14 who was in the engine house incidentally, was thrown several feet into the air, and fell among the fragments, and severely scalded upon the back and limbs. How all were not instantly killed seems almost miraculous. Pieces from the boilers were thrown some eight or ten rods to a stable, which took fire and burned, together with a stack of hay containing ten or twelve tons.

The stable contained a large herd of cattle belonging to Messrs. Sanger & Casey, the State Prison contractors.

The fire department was promptly on the ground and put out the fire, so that the cattle were not much injured.

Two men who were near at the time of the explosion, nearly escaped without injury. It was thought at first that the engineer was fatally injured, but at 5 P. M. he had rallied, and [illegible]. The others, although severely [illegible], will probably recover. B.

McNally & Co. have just received the "[illegible]," a new novel by Wilkie Collins; "Message from the Sea," by Dickens; [illegible] "Washington's Farewell Address;" a new work by the title of "Coercion, [illegible] and Civil War"—all of which may be had at 81 Dearborn street.

Washington Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, March 20.

Reckless sensationists, whose motto is quantity, and not quality, are keeping the country in a constant excitement by spawning canards bearing upon the question of the Southern forts, in the most unscrupulous manner, and telegraphing them over the land.

THE ATTITUDE OF THINGS UNCHANGED.

Suffice it to say, that up to this evening no order to evacuate Fort Sumter has been issued; that Fort Pickens has not been, and is not likely to be attacked, at an early date; that no men-of-war have, as yet, been dispatched to attempt a collection of the revenue; that no call for an extra session has as yet been made; in fine, that although the tug of war may be near, it has not yet come.

RUMORED SLIGHT OF COL. FREMONT.

It was generally supposed that the French mission had been assigned to Dayton owing to Frémont's absolute declination of any Executive favors. It is, however, now understood that he desired the appointment and had friends here at work for him. Great surprise is manifested at this inexplicable slight of the first Republican standard bearer. The report that Frémont was overlooked because of his lukewarm support of Lincoln, is unfounded. If it were true it should not have prevented his appointment.

MR. HASSAUREK'S PROSPECTS.

Hassaurek's chances do not appear so good as yesterday. He put in a formal application for Chili, upon the advice of Secretary Chase, but the President has nothing further to say about his case than—"I hope I will be able to gratify his wishes."

ILLNESS OF THE ZOUAVE COLONEL.

Colonel Ellsworth is lying dangerously ill at Willard's Hotel.

THE SECESSIONIST AMBASSADORS.

The Southern Commissioners are growing impatient, but will wait another week for Old Abe's pleasure. They might as well go home now.

ETHERIDGE MAKES A SPEECH.

Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, was serenated at a late hour this morning. He made a strong Union speech, denouncing secession in unmeasured terms, but expressed his determination to retire from political life.

[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Official dispatches, received with dates from Mexico to the 3d inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 8th, say that Mr. La Fuente, late Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Minister to France, and Mr. Farias Minister to Belgium. The government was on the best terms with Minister Weller, and with the English, Prussian and Venezuelan Ministers.

The French Minister was expected to recognize, very soon, the Mexican Government, all difficulties with France having been settled. The Government was busily engaged providing for the security of the public roads and securing other objects of public welfare.

SOUTHERN DESPOTISM.

The *Intelligencer* to-day denounces the action of the Southern Congress in refusing to submit their new Constitution to the people directly through a Convention called for that purpose, and argues that this refusal will cause jealousy to arise in the minds of many people who will finally repudiate the measure.

COL. FREMONT.

It appears now all foreign missions having been filled, that Col. Frémont was not an applicant for a foreign position, though the President desired to tender him an appointment.

ABOUT OFFICE SEEKERS.

There has been a large number of arrivals to-day of office seekers. The President and Secretaries positively refuse to give them a personal audience hereafter, as the state of their health will not permit. Several artists of illustrated papers took sketches to-day of the mournful group in the ante-room of the White House, awaiting their turn to see the President, and surrounding every Secretary who makes his appearance. If the sketches are engraved as taken, they will give persons at a distance an excellent idea of the state of things existing here. A proposition is said to have been made in Cabinet meeting, to appoint no one making a personal application after this week. If this shall be adopted, we may expect a sudden stampede. Most of the removals in the Departments up to the present time have been violent secessionists, who have been in avowed communication with enemies of the Government. The immediate removal of these men became a matter of duty, as in the present state of the country there must be no spies in the camp.

CORWIN ACCEPTS.

Mr. Corwin accepts the Mexican mission, which he at first declined.

FOREIGN POLICY.

It is asserted that the policy of the Administration will be to instruct our new Ministers to England, France and Spain to negotiate treaties with those powers, guaranteeing Mexico her present form of government.

EXPENSES OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The City Councils have passed a resolution liquidating the expenses of the Peace Conference, so far as incurred for rent, printing, &c. The amount is $500.

SICKNESS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Two children of the President's family are seriously ill.

FOREIGN MATTERS.

A special messenger left to-day with dispatches for the British Government from Lord Lyons, giving a full statement of the condition of affairs here, and also enclosing two copies of the tariff act of this Government and that of the Confederate States.

FORT PICKENS TO BE REINFORCED.

I learn from good authority that orders have been issued for the reinforcement of Fort Pickens; that is, for landing the troops now in the Brooklyn, lying off Pensacola harbor.

APPOINTMENTS.

Benj. O. Farrer is understood to be Assistant Treasurer a St. Louis; Frank Quinn is Postmaster at Niles, Mich.; J. D. McDowell, U. S. Marshal, Kansas; C. A. Buck, U. S. Marshal, and Geo. Morse, District Attorney for Minnesota. Anson Burlingame of Massachusetts, Minister to Austria; Bradford R. Wood of New York, Minister Resident for Denmark.

The Ohio Senatorship—John Sherman Elected.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

We have the satisfaction of congratulating the people of Ohio that they have triumphed at Columbus. The man of their choice was nominated last night after a protracted and doubtful struggle. After all the vicissitudes of this contest, and after the experience we have all had of untoward results from the conflict of factions in a caucus of this kind, it is especially agreeable to arrive at a result so auspicious.

Mr. Sherman has had some very able and very worthy competitors in this contest, and has had to contend with a formidable array of influences, local and personal, and with arguments geographical, and with calculations looking to future elections. His great and unmistakable popular strength pulled him through. His distinguished services and influence in the House guarantee a high position for him in the Senate. He will be elected and take his seat immediately. The friends of the Administration have so large a majority in his district that they can elect his successor without difficulty.

Mr. Sherman was nominated on the 79th ballot, which was as follows:

Sherman	43	Schenck	10
Dennison	23		76

Parson Brownlow and the Governorship of Tennessee.

Parson Brownlow announces himself a candidate for the Governorship of Tennessee, looking to the "unbought and unterrified people of the State" for election. He says he stands by the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws regarding the States that have gone out of the Union as guilty of treason, the election of Mr. Lincoln as afforded no ground for secession; and, if elected, pledges himself to refuse to convene the Legislature, or take any step that would advance the cause of secession. He indorses the inaugural of Mr. Lincoln as temperate, conservative and national; and thus speaks of the movers of disunion:

> The leaders in this movement to dissolve this Union, the great citadel of our liberties, and the depository of the hopes of the human race, will go down to their graves without any halo of glory surrounding their brows, while on their heads will be gathered the hissing curses of all generations, horrible as the forked-tongued snakes of Medusa.
>
> Their ghosts will stand on the highest and blackest eminence of infamy—the detestation of mankind. Having met a traitor's death, they will each and all fill a traitor's grave, over which there will be no requiem but the groans of the oppressed and the execrations of the good. The monuments will be of human bones, upon foundations slippery with human blood. However high may have been their elevation in office, their fall will be like that of Lucifer. And whilst from their bad eminence they shall turn from beholding the glories of that Constitution and Union against which they rebelled in the year of Grace 1861, to survey the barren waste, the boundless and bottomless pits of Secession, they will exclaim like Lucifer, their "illustrious predecessor:"
>
> Farewell, happy fields! where joy forever dwells! Hail horrors! hail infernal world! and thou Profoundest hell receive thy new possession."

REMOVED.—The proprietor of the *Times*, recently published at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, has removed his office to Eddyville, Wapello county, in the same State. Eddyville is the present terminus of the Keokuk and Fort Des Moines Railroad, over which the cars made their first trip to Eddyville on Wednesday of last week. It is on the Des Moines river, and a line of steamers runs regularly between that point and Des Moines, which is just 100 miles up the river. There are four boats in the line, and it is believed that an immense freight and passenger business will be done by them the coming summer.

The Kentucky Legislature—Great Increase of Union Feeling.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

FRANKFORT, March 20.

The Legislature reassembled to-day. A Convention, called by six Louisville individuals, also convened. At the last about fifty delegates were present. They re-passed the Louisville resolutions.

The Convention is regarded here as a miserable failure.

The Union sentiment has vastly increased in Kentucky since the adjournment of the General Assembly.

The Legislature will not call a State Convention.

An immense crowd of citizens and strangers gathered at the depot this evening to welcome Mr. Crittenden. One hundred and fifty rounds were fired by Capt. Goins' artillery. A procession, headed by a band of music, escorted the venerable patriot to his house, where appropriate speeches were made.

Mr. Crittenden is idolized by the Union men here.

WESTERN MATTERS.

A SAD CASE.—Henry Gabriel, an old citizen of Springfield, who has lived 30 years in this township, died at the Poor House on Monday morning last, having been insane for the past three months. His case is a peculiarly unfortunate one: he became involved in debt, and to prevent the sacrifice of his property at Sheriff's sale, deeded it all to his wife, who, with the most deliberate and cold-hearted malice, aided by his son, turned him out of his own home, and forced him to become a recipient of the charities of the county. During his stay in the poor house, this precious couple refused to call upon him or supply him with any of the little comforts of life so much needed in his declining age. Such beings are rare productions in this climate, and when discovered deserve to be properly noticed.—*Springfield Journal.*

THE JERKS.—We learn from the eastern portion of the county that the peculiar "jerking malady," which prevailed about eight miles south of Warren, during the winter, has not yet subsided. The first evidence of it were in those who had been attending a protracted religious meeting, and have been brought under the influence of religion, but we now learn that it has extended further, and affected persons who had not attended the meetings, nor were in any way under religious excitement. Those affected are chiefly females. They loose control over their limbs to a great extent, and in some instances, have fainting fits.—*Galena Advertiser.*

A COLD CYCLE.—Saturday and Sunday nights last, were among the coldest of the season. The thermometer indicated 9 deg. below zero on Sunday morning, and 10 deg. this morning.—*Saginaw Republican, March 18.*

THE U. S. STEAMER MICHIGAN.—The Michigan is now undergoing thorough repairs at Erie. Her wheels were considerably damaged by the ice last winter, and are being repaired. Before starting on a cruise she will be entirely repainted, the covering removed from the deck, and the vessel made to look as "bright as a new penny."—*Buffalo Commercial, March 18.*

THE WHEAT CROP.—Our advices from all parts of the State are to the effect that the wheat crop is entirely uninjured by the frosts, and that everywhere farmers are sanguine of another bundant harvest.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

A LOVING, BUT CHANGEABLE WIFE.—A prisoner convicted lately at Cleveland, Ohio, has a young wife to whom he was married only a fortnight before his incarceration for burglary. During the pendency of the case, the wife manifested an extravagant passion for her confined partner. Her affection continued unabated until the man was convicted. The day after the jury said "guilty," this young and loving spouse visited the jail to ask her husband's advice in regard to her second marriage, and presented to him the candidate for the honors of which he had the day before been the sole recipient.

BRICK POMEROY AHEAD.—The interesting case of Noonan vs. Pomeroy, involving the validity of the seizure, by Noonan, of the type and press of the *Democrat* office, having occupied the attention of the Circuit Court during the past week, was terminated yesterday noon, by a decision in favor of the defendant.—*La Crosse Republican.*

THE CITY.

DISCHARGED.—Young Phillips, whose arrest for alleged larceny of a coat we noticed yesterday, was discharged from custody.

NEW MUSIC.—H. M. Higgins, 117 Randolph street, has just published, "O where has now our Annie gone?" "O wait till the good time coming comes," and "Grande Marche des Wide Awakes."

HORSE FAIR.—A grand Horse Fair is to be held in this city on the grounds of the old United States Fair next Fall, during the holding of the Illinois State Fair in this city, to commence September 5th.

FIRES.—The fine, fat horses of the Fire Department were forced furiously and far out of town yesterday toward nightfall, by an alarm of fire, found to have been furnished by a fire which destroyed a small barn far beyond the western limits of the city. An almost precisely similar errand gave them an excursion due north about two hours after.

BUSINESS.—A complete abstract of the New Tariff Bill, in neat pamphlet form; Boston Commercial Bulletin, containing a complete list of failures, assignments, &c.; Vanity Fair for this week; Comic Monthly and Budget of Fun for April, &c. All fresh received, by John R. Walsh, on Madison street and Custom House place.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—Mrs. Anna Sexton was found dead in her bed yesterday morning, at her residence, 63 North Lasalle street. On the day previous she was apparently in good health. Upon the statement of Dr. Sims, the Coroner's jury felt satisfied that her death was caused by apoplexy, accelerated by intemperate habits, and gave a verdict accordingly.

THE UNSWORTH'S AT METROPOLITAN HALL.—The third and largest house of the season was given to the matchless Unsworth troupe at Metropolitan Hall last night. It is astonishing the hold this negro minstrelsy has on the favor of the public, as thus attested by crowds night after night. The secret of it is that the Unsworth motto is, "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." So whether it be exquisite ballad, or grand "breakdown" dance, or flow of wit, "or any other man," each and all are the highest and best of their kind. They appear again to-night.

GAVE HIMSELF UP.—Our readers will remember the unhappy result of a scuffle between the hostlers at the North Side Railway stable, on North Clark street, in which John Cornell received a fatal blow on the head from a broom in the hands of Nicholas Werdell.

The latter fled the city at once, and has since eluded search, until yesterday, when he returned and gave himself up. He went from Chicago to the Sag, twenty miles distant, and there secreted himself, but so much has the sad event weighed upon his mind that he took the wisest means of relief, by giving himself into the hands of the Sheriff, and he is now in jail here.

The unfortunate man expresses the utmost regret at the sad result of the affair with his comrade, against whom he had no ill will.

LAKE DISASTERS.—From what we learn from our Milwaukee exchanges, and from other sources, the list of Lake Disasters seems to have sadly begun. The schooner Sir William Wallace, Capt. James Campbell, went on the beach at Amsterdam, forty-six miles north of Milwaukee, on Saturday night. She was loaded with wood. The crew escaped uninjured, with the exception of one man, who was badly frozen.

The vessel was owned by John W. Buel, J. H. Peck and Capt. Campbell of this city, and was valued at $3,000. No insurance.

There was a rumor in the city yesterday that the schooner W. H. Hinsdale sunk near Milwaukee on the same night, and that her entire crew have perished. It needs confirmation, however, and is not generally credited among vessel men.

CASE OF ABDUCTION—INFORMATION WANTED.—On Saturday last an Englishman, named George Taylor, living near Palos, absconded with a young girl named Caroline Appel, the step-daughter of Mr. Henry Sheare, a very worthy and respectable citizen. Mr. Sheare and his wife went away from home Saturday morning, and on their return found that their daughter had left with this Taylor. Taylor is a married man, about fifty years old; wears no whiskers, has dark eyes and brown hair, a little touched with gray. He wore a black coat, and a cap. He left his wife at his residence, near Palos. The girl is about 14 years old, pretty large for her age, quite good looking, full face, blue eyes and light hair. They were seen driving in Taylor's wagon towards this city, with the girl wrapped up closely in blankets, as if she was sick. They were traced to within a few miles of this city, when their clue was lost. It is thought that Taylor has probably gone to Minnesota. Papers in that and other directions please copy.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

FURTHER FROM FORT SUMTER.

THE KANGAROO MISSION.

HOSTILE FLEET IN THE POTOMAC.

ATTEMPT TO POISON MRS. LINCOLN'S HORSES.

THE ABOVE RUMORS CORRECTED.

GREAT SPEECH OF MR. DOUGLAS.

OR ANY OTHER MAN.

SPECIAL BY THE BEE LINE TELEGRAPH.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, yesterday P. M.

It has now positively transpired that the order for the evacuation of Fort Sumter if written at all, was written on a blue foolscap sheet.

A dead-head pass home was sent to every one in the Fort, if anything, but this is all contradicted by a messenger from the War Office this P. M., who positively says he knows nothing about it, and what he knows was committed to him under seal of the strictest confidence.

This may be relied upon as official and is made known to no one but your correspondent, several representatives of lesser sheets having expended large sums to purchase the same information without success.

It may be set down that the present *status* will be maintained, and Fort Sumter be disposed of as the Administration may decide. If any of your readers are anxious to learn positively about Fort Sumter this may be taken as reliable, but will not do to bet upon.

The Mission to Kangaroo is given to Bentley Biggins, positively. This is said to be final and rumor says he is confirmed. It may not be so, however, probably is not, though I incline to the belief that it is. He will get that or the Mongolia Consulate, or falling in both, will wait for something to turn up.

In Executive session this morning, the proceedings were entirely secret. One of the pages, bribed by your correspondent with a pint of pea nuts, says he knows more than he dares to tell, or would tell, for any sum short of a dollar. It is understood to refer to the Bengal Mail Route. The page says the debate was on simple *abstractions*, but as this must be true of debate upon the entire range of the affairs of the late Administration, that leaves it in doubt again.

Floyd is here, wore a yellow vest on Pennsylvania Avenue, this morning, and was overheard to say, "Certainly, by all means," understood, of course, to refer to his estimate of his chances of acquittal.

A fleet of four war steamers came up the Potomac this morning. It was rumored that they were to be stationed in the Canal for the protection of the Government greenhouses on Third street. This is official.

It has transpired that the reported fleet is only the Mt. Vernon boat, and three oyster vessels. They are not to be stationed in the Canal. This may be regarded as certain.

Attempts were made to poison one of Mrs. Lincoln's long-tailed black horses this morning. Arsenic was discovered in the stalls. The assayer at the Smithsonian Institute after rigid analysis of the powder, has ascertained by asking a druggist, that the powder is Flour of Sulphur. His opinion was unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

Jetties Beeswax, Belazi Burkitt, Richard Turpin, John Smith, Walter Pip, Ernest Pottgeiser, Hans Schuenhoffterheisel, Deidrich Lenderburg, John Jones, Peter Binks and four hundred and seventy-five others are applicants for consulships and clerkships. Their applications, petitions and letters of recommendation are temporarily stored in the Washington monument.

It has definitely transpired that the *status* of pretty much everything will be maintained at the public expense; the desire of many office-seekers to have the rule extended to include themselves, for manifest reasons cannot be complied with.

Your correspondent is in possession of information from several points South which he is not at liberty to make use of. It is entirely definite on the point of Fort Pickens, which it is now understood was not named after the present Gov. Pickens, but after Old Pickens, a full confession of which has been found among family papers. This is highly interesting.

The Senate have confirmed habits of doing as little as possible. Among their frequent confirmations now-a-days for other people it is entirely fair that they should not neglect themselves. This is official and was weakly allowed to transpire through the medium of the Assistant Sergeant at Arms.

In the event of an early Spring there will be plenty of greens in the market here, very many indeed are here already, but scarcely fit for the table, though all of them express confidence in their fitness for a desk, with a garnish of salary. (The telegraph operator and compositor will please not make this, *celery.*) This may be looked upon as reliable or any other man.

Mr. Douglas has made the speech of the season. He commenced by desiring the galleries cleared, and especially the reporters' gallery. Your correspondent crept under his seat and took notes on his shirt front.

Mr. Douglas commenced by saying that he had no doubt Mr. Lincoln meant peace in his Inaugural. He had known Mr. Lincoln of old, and he was a trump. They had slept together in former times, and Old Abe had a bad habit of drawing up his knees, from doing which on equal terms his (Douglas') stature forbade. He (Lincoln) had thus always had a terrible trick of scrouging a fellow out of his share of the bed. He had done it since in the late canvass.

The Inaugural meant Peace. He was proud to say it. He didn't care who heard it, or any other man. He would take occasion to say here that the South had too generally construed seriously the little pleasantries he had at times indulged in with regard to his Republican friends. It was to be understood as Pickwickian, and only intended to influence the "byes" up North.

He was sorry that any one at the South had got the idea from him that the North was so bad after all. It wasn't. He never intended when he charged the lamented John Brown with being one of the lights of the Republican party, that any one should believe it. He had only wanted his little joke.

He confessed that he viewed with alarm the wretched mistake the South had made in the construction of Democratic arguments and editorials against Republicans. For himself, he wished bye-gones to be bye-gones. He took it all back.

Wigfall moved a point of order, and rose to ask Mr. Douglas to define his position, which the latter proceeded to do for the next three hours. The speech will do good. Mr. Douglas is evidently the man of the *Times*, or was before McCormick bought it.

The Secretary of the Navy has advertised for *assistants*. There have been no applications. This is ironical.

Four lieutenants and a drummer in the Marine Corps have sent in their resignations. It is rumored the drummer was about to be brevetted. He was immediately capiased for a small balance due his laundress. He has asked her to resign, but she will maintain her *status.*

Private—If this comes through straight, well and good. I flatter myself there are some points the other papers will not have. If you find to-morrow they come out without anything I haven't got, which is unlikely, send me a dispatch and my next report shall be a ripper. I haven't come here to see you beat in news, but will secure you every possible rumor, and story that is afloat here, sure pop.

[NOTE.—We are not entirely surely sure that the final paragraph was intended for publication, but inasmuch as a doubt exists, we give ourselves and our correspondent the benefit of it. It shows his and our spirit and enterprise, at all events. Our extra California edition will contain the dispatch in full.—EDS.]

CASHMERE GOATS.—Mr. Kendrick, of this city, has fifteen grade Cashmere Goats, which he purchased in Tennessee last fall, from which he is breeding, on a farm near this city. He proposes to test their profit in this climate.

The Young Men's Association.

Three tickets are now in the field for officers of the Young Men's Association, to be balloted for at the annual election which is to take place to-morrow. These are the Regular, the Opposition, and the Independent ticket, each of which in the turn of their successive nominations we have given in full in our columns. It speaks well for the present hold the Association has upon our community, that such citizens as those whose names as these several tickets bear, can be induced to seek the undoubted honor of connecting themselves with its management, or even to be induced, contrary to their own personal preference and ambition, to give to the Association and its affairs the benefits of that sagacity and judgment as have made themselves successful.

Let every member to-morrow pay up his dues, and "fall in" to the support of one or the other of these tickets, or a selection from the names they bear.

Chicago Historical Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society was held at their rooms in Newberry'y Building, on Tuesday afternoon last, the President, W. H. Brown, Esq., in the chair.

The Librarian reported additions to the library for the past two months, consisting of 122 bound books, 1,379 unbound books and pamphlets, 37 files of periodicals, 25 files of newspapers, 13 old newspapers, 16 charts, 11 manuscripts and 3 prints—in all, 1,606, from 86 contributors. In the above were included donations from Illinois, Iowa, Tennessee, Michigan, Virginia, District of Columbia, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York and Canada, which will illustrate the wide scope of the Society's operations. Valuable donations were received on the mounds of the Bay of Quinte, from T. C. Walbridge of Canada; 13 bound files of religious newspapers from E. W. Blatchford; extensive collections of pamphlets from H. A. Wynkoop; yearly price currents of New Orleans, &c., from B. F. Carver; Charts and reports of the United States Survey of the Western Lakes, from Capt. G. G. Meade, U. S. A.; three years file of a Stockholm (Sweden) newspaper, and other Swedish journals, from the Swea or Swedish Society of Chicago; a file of the *London Times* for 1860-61, from H. B. M. Consul Wilkins; from Dr. Green of Massachusetts, a box of books and pamphlets of much value; from Ex-Mayor French, of Lowell, Mass., the annual report of the rain fall at Winnipisiogee Lake, N. H., 1860, with reports of Lowell manufactures; from Dr. Ballan, of Sandwich, Illinois, a synopsis of his meteorological observations for 1860; from Dr. I. A. Lapham, of Milwaukee, meteorological and tidal observations for the same year, made by him at that place; from Jas. Grant Wilson of Chicago, besides numerous pamphlets, a portrait in oil of Hon. W. S. Gurnee; from Dr. J. S. Clarke of this city, a valuable U. S. statistical work published at Washington in 1806; from S. H. Langworthy of Dubuque, a copy of his Lectures upon the History of Dubuque, the Lead Mines, &c.; from Rev. Mr. de Schweinitz of Pa., a copy of a Moravian newspaper, in Dutch, printed at Gennadenthal, South Africa, the compositors on which are Hottentots; from H. C. Van Schaack of Manlius, N. Y., a manuscript notarial protest, executed in the Illinois country, at Fort Gage, in 1673; from N. W. Edwards of Springfield, a photographic likeness of the late Gov. Edwards, his father; from Hon. John Wentworth, Mayor, the ward lists of voters in Chicago in the spring election of 1860; from the U. S. Secretary of the Interior, a continuation of the American State Papers, in 17 folio volumes, forwarded at the suggestion of Senator Douglas; from Wm. E. Boes of Forestville, N. Y., an East Indian coin; beside a large number, the enumeration of which we have omitted for lack of space. The aggregate collections of the Society now amount to over 36,000.

The Secretary reported the Society's correspondence for the month. Letters (some of them of a very interesting character,) were read from Hon. A. Lincoln, Hon. Richard Yates, Hon. E. M. Haines, T. Ward, J. S. Waterman, of Sycamore, Ill.; W. C. Flagg, of Moro, Ill.; Daniel S. Durrie, of Madison, Wis.; Capt. E. E. Morgon, of New York; Geo. Flower, Dr. E. Sames, of Iowa; Rev. J. M. Ferris, of Chicago, and others.

The President and Secretary, with Judge Skinner, were appointed a committee to endeavor to secure for the Society a copy of facsimilies, in photograph, executed by order of the Russian Government, of a very ancient manuscript of the Holy Scriptures, called the "Codex Sinciticus," supposed to be of the fourth century.

The President made a brief communication to the Society relative to the Legislative act passed at the last session or the General Assembly, granting to the Society fifty copies of all documents published, or to be published, by the State.

We can hardly exaggerate the importance of the work in which this Society is engaged—that of preserving our historical records. The extent of their labors may be judged by the figures we give above. We would earnestly urge upon our readers—no matter what may be their residence—to render the Society all the assistance in their power, especially by contributions of books, pamphlets, newspapers, coins, &c. Hundreds of pamphlets are destroyed every day, under the mistaken notion that they are but trash; and twenty or thirty years hence almost fabulous sums will be offered for copies of these same pamphlets. Then let them be deposited in the archives of our Historical Society, where they will be carefully preserved, and where future generations may learn what was said and done by the men and women of this day.

Much credit is due the Secretary of the Society, Rev. Dr. Barry, for his indefatigable efforts to extend its usefulness. It may well be said of him, that he is "instant in season and out of season," in his labors, and that to him most of all is the success of the Society is attributable.

"SHOCKING STATE OF AFFAIRS.—From a country exchange we cut the following, with a thrill of horror,

"Aunts are frequently troublesome pests in a house. To get rid of them, mix equal parts of sugar and—"

Now we don't intend to spread the mischief by publishing the recipe of the wretch for what he denominates "getting rid of" avuncular relatives of the female persuasion. We do recommend that an inquiry be instituted in that fellow's town, as to whether any of the permanent or transient spinster population have mysteriously disappeared, and we advise a post-mortem, to ascertain whether their taking off was due to "sugar and—." We will furnish the name of the other ingredient to the coroner, on his application.

In the name of the entire juvenile population of Bessies, Marys, Charlies, and the rest, we protest against this hard talk, and yet harder fate, decreed to the "aunts."

CHICAGO AGAINST BOSTON.—Mr. Curtiss of this city, we learn from the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette*, offers to match a Chicago gymnast (probably Wm. Thompson) against the celebrated Dr. Windship, of Boston, the trial to take place at New York on such day as may be agreed upon. The match to be for $1,000, half forfeit. This will test the matter now much debated in gymnastic circles, whether Mr. Thompson can outlift the heretofore unapproachable Doctor, and it is to be hoped the latter gentleman may throw aside all conscientious scruples he may have against such tests, and accept the challenge.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS.—The physicians of the Chicago Charity Dispensary desire to acknowledge the following handsome donations to their stock of medicines for the poor: From J. H. Reed & Co., a fine assortment of general medicines; from R. R. Ball & Co., a large assortment of essential tinctures and a quantity of vials and corks; from Gale Brothers, an excellent supply of Keith's active principles of plants, with a supply of vials. These generous deserve the commendation of all who regard the welfare of the sick poor.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A little girl named Sheridan, aged about seven years, was horribly burned the other day, on Foster street, by her clothes taking fire in the absence of her mother, who goes out washing for a support. It appears that the little one was engaged in putting a kettle of water on the fire, when her skirt caught the blaze. Dr. Fitch was called in and afforded such relief as he could, but the sufferer is burned over the most part of her person. Small hopes are entertained of her recovery.

POLICE.—Yesterday two women, named Mary Rider and Sarah Wilson, were detected in the act of stealing gaiters from the shoe store of S. S. Buffum, No. 58 South Clark street, and were arrested by the police. They have been held for trial. A man named Godfrey Bardo was held to bail by Justice Davis yesterday in the sum of $500 for stealing a bed-tick from the store of Simon Livingston, No. 202 South Clark street.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS LAST NIGHT—AN INCIDENT.—An immense audience at Bryan Hall greeted the second appearance of the Hooley & Campbell Minstrel Troupe last evening. Their programme was superb. Such rendition of actual musical gems is rare for any artists, whether under burnt cork, or rouge and pearl powder. The audience were delighted. An incident took place at the concert which is worth narrating. During the evening, the lady of the younger Dr. Hahn found that her pocket had been picked of a purse containing money and much-prized trinkets. Her husband immediately notified Mr. Fabb, the agent of the troupe who stood at the door, and who secured the immediate presence of City Marshal Larsen and two detectives. The pickpocket must have seen this movement and dreaded its effects, for as the audience were passing out under the eye of the officers, a gentleman himself above suspicion handed to Mr. Fabb both the portmonnaie and a lady's bracelet, he had picked up on the floor where the terror stricken thief had thrown them. No arrests were made.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ZOUAVES.—The Zouaves effected their final organization last evening by electing the following officers: Captain, J. R. Hayden; 1st Lieut., James V. Guthrie; 2d Lieut., John C. Clybourne; Orderly Sergeant, R. W. Wetherell; 2d do., Jas. De Witt; 3d do., Charles Hosmer; 4th do., Robert Ross; President, Chauncey Miller; Secretary, G. True; Treasurer, A. B. Hatch.

The company now numbers seventy men and fresh additions are being made daily.

SCIENTIFIC.—A correspondent of an agricultural paper says that Rose Bugs late in the season lose their yellow wing cases and turn to horse flies. That is so, and early in October they turn to quails. We have often seen them shot, retaining the luscious flavor of their earlier diet of rose leaves.

A CHILDLESS PARENT, if such a thing can be so called, is the fate of some who are married. The want of childhood glee is felt at many a fireside, where no sunlight is shed by children's smiles. If these lines fall under the notice of any who are thus unblessed, and desire a remedy, they can obtain a likely boy aged ten, or one or both of two sisters aged seven and eight, to be adopted in Chicago. They are orphans, and none need apply whose references are not of the best kind, for suitableness to bring them up as good children. Further particulars may be learned at the City Mission, No. 96 North Franklin street.

E. B. TUTTLE.

G. Mirasole's juvenile class meets on Saturday morning, March 23d, at 10 o'clock, instead of Saturday afternoon. All scholars of the juvenile class are requested to be present at the Dancing Academy, in order to rehearse for the evening exhibition. Parents and friends are invited to attend the evening party. G. MIRASOLE.

AN IMPUDENT SHOP LIFTER.—A well-dressed and respectable appearing woman came into the drug store of Messrs. Buck & Rayner, yesterday, to make some purchases. While engaged in looking at some articles, an employee of a dry goods store on Lake street came into the store and accosted the woman, telling her that she might as well give up the laces she had stolen, for he had watched her and seen her take them. The woman assumed an air of injured innocence, and boldly and indignantly denied the theft, assuming it as an unpardonable insult. The clerk, nothing daunted by her dignity, lifted up her cloak, and discovered the laces under her arm. The woman was at once profuse in her apologies, and wondered how they came there. Instead of putting her under arrest as should have been done, the clerk left with the laces, and the woman went on with her purchases, not without being closely watched, however.—*Journal.*

Savage's Ursina, the only pure Bear's Grease, an elegant pomade for the Hair. The genuine at Sargent's Pharmacy, Randolph and State street.

GAS FIXTURES.—The largest stock ever offered in Chicago just received, and for sale cheap at the Old Stand at 75 Clark St. H. M. WILMARTH. mh20-6t

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES with Glass Foot and other important IMPROVEMENTS at reduced prices. Geo. R. Chittenden, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Northern Indiana. Office 167 and 169 Lake street. mh14-10t

All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-days paper. mh-ly

For ANY operation upon your teeth, or for PERFECT artificial work of any desirable style, call on Dr. Albaugh, No. 58 West Randolph st. ja26-3m

Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing gent's garments less than any other house in the city.

See advertisement of "Hard Rubber Rigg's Truss"—has cured cases of twenty years standing in this City. mh18-1m

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 20th inst., at the residence, by the Rev. Ira E. Kenney, Mr. JOHN C. HUNTER and Miss HENRIETTA BOWNE, both of Chicago.

DIED.

After a lingering illness, at the residence of her son, Capt. S. L. Bingham, of this city, Mrs. MARY F., wife of Jeremiah Bingham, formerly of Palmyra and Rochester, N. Y., aged 59 years, 11 months and 21 days. Her remains are to be taken East for interment.

Palmyra, Rochester and Detroit papers please copy.

In this city, on the 21st inst., Mrs. ANN SEXTON, aged 38 years.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 63 North Lasalle street, on Saturday next 2 o'clock P. M.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE. The Only Machine Having the ELLIPTIC HOOK, Making the LOCK STITCH, which is alike on both sides of the fabric, and having a positive upper and under tension. Every Machine Warranted. We give full instructions and guarantee the practical working on all kinds of fabric, thick or thin, without change of tension. MASON & EASTER, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 54 CLARK STREET, Under the New Sherman House. AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest. mh15'61-1y1stpg

BOAT LAMPS. ALL KINDS OF LAMPS ALTERED TO BURN KEROSENE OIL With Patent Silver Reflectors. Just the thing for CANAL BOATS, Propellers and Sail Vessels, AT THE LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, CHAS. L. NOBLE, 122 CLARK STREET 122 [mh14-e248-6m1stp]

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S Cast Steel CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS. We are prepared to fill orders for these CELEBRATED BELLS At New York Prices, With Freight Added. Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year with fair and proper usage. If a bell should break after a year half price is allowed in exchange for a new one. For full particulars send for Circulars to TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Agents and Importers of Hardware and Tin-Plate, mh14-e235-6m 62 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full powered Clyde built Iron Steamships: CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ÆTNA, BOSPHORUS. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATER TIGHT IRON SECTIONS, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents 12 Lasalle street, Chicago. Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards. mh21-1y1stp

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON SHIPMENTS TO MESSRS. S. H. KENNEDY & CO., New Orleans, By MELLEN & OLMSTED, mh1-e152-1m1stp No. 184 South Water street.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

MUSIC.—A young lady wishes to obtain board in a family where her instructions in music will be received as compensation. Will furnish a piano, if desired. References exchanged. Address, MUSIC TEACHER, Box 304, Chicago P. O. mh22-e251-3t

TO RENT—A suit of four (4) very desirable Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, on Michigan avenue. References required. Address Post Office Drawer 5812. mh22-e253-3t

FOR SALE—A pair of Bay Horses, six years old, sixteen hands high, and good for any use. For further particulars call at BURLING & SMITH'S Livery Stable, 137 Washington street, or 208 South Wells street. mh22x3t

WANTED—A Colored Servant Girl—one who is a good Cook, Washer and Ironer. Best of references required. Apply at 243 Wabash avenue, between 3 and 8 P. M. mh22-e252-3t

AGENTS WANTED.—Active men can make from $50 to $75 per week during the next two months in the country at selling an implement for Planting Corn. For particulars call at the Brick Factory in the rear of 156 Wells street, or address, inclosing red stamp, H. S. UDELL & CO. Chicago, Ill. mh22x1t

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR RENT—At Wood Lawn, new terminus of the Hyde Park train, together with or without two acres of excellent garden land. House and Barn all new. Tenant House on the premises. For particulars apply on the premises or address WM. R. SLUYTER, Box 2357, Chicago. mh22x2t

MASONIC.—A Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, Royal Arch Masons, will be held this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. mh22x1t IRA GODDARD, Secretary.

BOARDING.—Pleasant suits, as well as single rooms, may be had at 109 Wabash avenue. mh22x1w

TO RENT—A desirable Residence ON MICHIGAN AVENUE, Furnished or unfurnished, near Ringgold Place, to a responsible prompt paying tenant. Apply to R. NELSON HAYDON, mh18-e298-2w Cor. Market and Randolph street.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A Scotchman, unmarried, accustomed to travel, with a thorough knowledge of the "Dry Goods Business," as Salesman and Buyer; practical knowledge in Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, and more particularly with the Carpet Departments, Moreens, Damasks, &c. The best of reference as to business and business habits. Please address "H. K." P. O. Box 3910, Chicago. Being thoroughly acquainted with assorting OLD STOCKS for market his services would be valuable, as Salesman or Buyer. Terms strictly reasonable and communications in all cases confidential. mh22x3t

TO RENT—A New House, eight rooms, cistern, &c. Lot 60x124 feet on Park avenue, near Robey street, West Side. Convenient to Horse Cars. Possession given May 1st. Price $120 per year. B. W. THOMAS & CO., Real Estate Agents, 60 Wells street. mh22x1t

HORSE LOST.—Night before last a Roan Horse was lost. It formerly belonged to Sheriff Hesing. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning him to his owner at 211 North Franklin street, or 101 Washington street. mh22x1t JEVNE & ALMINI.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS. The Circles for Spiritual Manifestations through the DAVENPORT MEDIUMS, are held in Room No. 7 Kingsbury Block, on Randolph street, every afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock, and evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. They will continue but one week longer, commencing Wednesday, March 20. mh21x4t

CARRIAGE, BUGGY, HARNESS AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—As I have rented my house I will sell some of my Furniture and Carpets. Also, a good Carriage and Buggy, cheap for cash, or first-class paper. Will be at home, 177 Michigan avenue, to show the articles, from 12 to 1 o'clock, also from 5½ to 6½ o'clock. H. NEWHALL. mh22x1t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of George W. Petter, Plaintiff, and against Thomas McFarlin, Defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 12th day of April, 1861, at the North Door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit: The south twenty-five (25) feet of Lot five (5), Oliver's subdivision of Block twelve (12) of the School Section Addition to Chicago. ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co. By WM. P. GRAY, Deputy. Dated the 21st day of March, 1861. mh22-e316-w24

J. H. REED & CO'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, Made from a superior article of SARSAPARILLA ROOT, Which we import expressly for it by a process which retains all the ACTIVE PRINCIPLES, And will be found a Perfect and Reliable Preparation FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD. J. H. REED & CO. Apothecaries 144 and 146 Lake street

REGULAR TICKET—YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. OUR PLATFORM: "The best interests of the Association under all circumstances."

FOR PRESIDENT, PHILIP WADSWORTH, Of Huntington, Wadsworth & Parks.
FOR FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, MELVILLE W. FULLER, Attorney at Law.
FOR SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT, GEORGE S. BOWEN, Of Bowen Brothers.
FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, CHARLES H. HAM, Attorney at Law.
FOR RECORDING SECRETARY, DAVID W. PERKINS, With Culver & Co.
FOR TREASURER, JOHN C. AMBLER, Of E. I. Tinkham & Co.
MANAGERS, E. V. PAGE, of Lewis, Page & Co. NORMAN WILLIAMS, Jun., Attorney at Law. GEORGE W. PHELPS, of Gray, Phelps & Co. F. A. EASTMAN, Editor Chicago Post. LYMAN BAIRD, of L. D. Olmstead & Co. E. H. HUNTER, of the Sugar Refinery. F. W. RUSSELL, Attorney at Law.
Election Saturday, March 23d. mh21-e313-3t

OPPOSITION TICKET. For President: THOMAS B. BRYAN.
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT: CHARLES H. HUNT, Of Hubbard & Hunt.
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT: WILLIAM R. GOULD, Of Gould & Brother.
FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY: SAMUEL S. GREELEY, Surveyor.
FOR RECORDING SECRETARY: DANIEL SHEPHERD, Attorney.
FOR TREASURER: W. H. WAITE, Secretary W. M. & F. Insurance Company.
MANAGERS: Rev. O. H. TIFFANY. T. B. CARTER, Merchant. J. P. CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Tree. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago Lead Works. A. R. ABBOTT, of Lull & Abbott. Dr. W. S. DENNISTON. C. W. DAVIS, with S. C. Griggs & Co. mh22-e325-2t

NOW READY—MONTHLY PART NO. 6 OF THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL. CONTENTS: LECTURES, reported specially:—"The Turkish Empire." By Rev. Dr. Hamlin. "The Policy of Honesty." By Geo. W. Curtis. "The Sultan and his Government." By Rev. Dr. Hamlin. "Street Life in London." By J. B. Gough. "The Future of Mahometanism." By Rev. Dr. Hamlin. NEW MUSIC, all with piano-forte accompaniment:—"The Household Polka." "I will life me. Love, to thee." Song. "The Italian Polka." "The Zingarilla Mazurka." "La Gratitude Polka." TALES OF FACT AND FICTION:—"The Orphans." "Mrs. Witherton." "Fire-raising." "California Practice." "The Dramatic Author." "An Independent Judge." "The Mysterious Confession." "Uncle George and his Two Wives." "The Autobiography of a Cent." "Home Recollections of Former Days." "Francesca Gallizia; or, The Fatal Passion." "Lost and Found." A Tale of Philadelphia. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES of Dr. John W. Francis and Martin Farquhar Tupper. NOTES ON GRAPE-CULTURE, illustrated. ALONG WITH THE FOLLOWING Poems, History and Travel, Juvenile Department, Ladies' Work-Table, New Inventions, Chess Problems, Household Recipes, Fashions, Essays and Sketches, Science and Art, Editorials, Wit and Humor, Lessons in French and German, Literary Miscellany, Workshop Receipts, Answers to Correspondents. ALL FOR THIRTEEN CENTS! Done up in wrappers, stitched and cut, forming the cheapest and one of the best magazines in the world. Sold by all news agents. Sent on receipt of stamps, by the publishers, A. HARTHILL & CO., 20 North William street, New York. mh22x1t

BRYAN HALL.—Clark Street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. Superior in size, convenience and beauty to any hall in the Union is the Hall; unsurpassed by any hall in the Union in its Acoustics and General Appointments. It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in Chicago, according to count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects. The main audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear. Ample ingress and egress—28 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place. The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $15,000, and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, now commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. This Gallery contains the identical great picture for which the gold medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris, "Webster in reply to Hayne," and portraits of all the Presidents to Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans, by Healy. Reserved seats for Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls, and the like. It is provided with dressing rooms, a kitchen, cooking stove, numerous tables, &c. &c. Both Halls, or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls and the like, on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN, Office in the Building.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Chicago, on MONDAY, April 1st, 1861, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. GEO. W. FULLER, Secretary. Chicago, March 20th, 1861.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN HALL. For One Week Only, COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 18, And every evening during the week. THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY UNSWORTH'S MINSTRELS, From Broadway, New York. UNSWORTH, EUGENE & DONNIKER, Proprietors. The most talented and superbly appointed Company ever organized, comprising the following MATCHLESS CONGRESS OF ARTISTS. Mr. JAMES UNSWORTH, The great Ethiopean Comedian. MASTER EUGENE, The wonderful Female Impersonator. Mr. J. B. DONNIKER, Primo Violinist, Melophonist Cornet and Alto Horn Player. Sig. RAPHAEL ABECCO, Golden Harpist, Superb Tenor and Balladist. Mr. J. STRATTON, Tenor and Guitarist. Mr. C. [illegible], The Inimitable Tamborinist and Essence of Old Virginy. Mr. T. HAYES, Champion Clog Dancer of Europe and America. Mr. P. MORO, Primo Basso. Mr. [illegible], Solo Cornetist and Clarionet Player, and Leader of Brass Band. Mr. B. TRIGG, Cornet and Violincellist. Mr. JOHNSON, Cornet, Flut and Piccolo Player. Mr. FROST, Violinist, Pianist and Snare Drummer. Mr. C. JONES, Piano Baritone. Mr. C. LEOPOLD, Tuba and Double Base. Mr. J. J. HILLIARD, Property Man and Scenic Artist. LOUIS A. ZWISLER, Business Manager. The above combination of Stars will have the honor to appear before a Chicago audience, offering a programme UNIQUE, ORIGINAL AND UNAPPROACHABLE. For further particulars, see Programmes. Admission to all parts of the Hall, 25 cents. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Front seats reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them. mh13-e243-10t R. A. PERRY, Agent.

BRYAN HALL. WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 20th, and every evening. HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS. FROM NIBLO'S SALOON, BROADWAY, N. Y. The most Talented and Versatile Company in Existence, comprising the CREAM OF THE PROFESSION, Whose Concerts during the past seven months, at the above popular Saloon, have elicited the highest encomiums from the New York press, and have been witnessed by over 150,000 of the elite and fashion of the great metropolis. LOOK AT THE BRILLIANT ARRAY OF STARS: S. C. CAMPBELL, The Prince of Ethiopian Vocalists. BEN COTTON, The most talented Ethiopean Comedian of the present day. JOHNNY DALEY, The only peer of Ben Cotton in existence. G. W. H. GRIFFIN, The great Basso Profundo, Wit, Jester, and Burlesque Actor. ROLLIN HOWARD, The great Sensation Primo Donna and Burlesque actress. MASTER CHARLES, The Wonderful Danseuse and Female Impersonator. I. H. SIMMONS, The King of Banjoists. J. C. REEVES, The highly accomplished Tenor Vocalist and Guitarist. R. J. MELVILLE, The unequalled Soprano Vocalist and Guitarist. R. KING, Leading Violinist and Composer. T. SMITH, The unapproachable Pianist. C. WERING, Cornet and Double Bass Player. R. M. HOOLEY, Violinist and Business Manager. J. BRYANT, Property Man. J. C. FABB, Agent. The above unequalled Troupe will appear in New Songs, Acts, Dances, Burlesque Opera, Comedy, Tragedy and Farce, Forming a programme of unexceptionable novelties and the most attractive entertainment ever offered to the citizens of Chicago. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. TICKETS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. FOR PARTICULARS SEE PROGRAMMES. mh15-e295-1w

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT Tendered by the citizens of Chicago to the popular Eccentric Comedian, MR. E. A SOTHERN, Who, on this occasion, will appear in Three Characters, SIR CHARLES COLDSTREAM, Iago Jones and Sothern in a Fix. FRIDAY EVENING, March 22d, will be presented Boucicault's Comedy of USED UP. Sir Charles Coldstream .... Mr. Sothern. After which THE TRAGIC REVIVAL. Iago Jones .... Mr. Sothern. Marcus Brutus Smith .... Mr. McVicker. A Grand Pas de Deux by the GALE SISTERS. To conclude with SOTHERN IN A FIX. Saturday, last night of Mr. Sothern.

JUVENILE FANCY DRESS PARTY AT MIRASOL'S DANCING ACADEMY, On Saturday Evening, March 23d, 1861. TO COMMENCE AT 7 O'CLOCK. None will be admitted except parents and their friends. Children admitted free. mh22x3t

PERRINE'S PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, A Series of Paintings, covering over six thousand square feet of canvas, comprising more than two hundred Magnificent Views of the most interesting places of Sacred Interest in the East, illustrative of Bible Scenes, and the Theatre of the Recent Massacres by the Druses of Mt. Lebanon. These Paintings will be on Exhibition, for the first time in this City, at KINGSBURY HALL, CONTINUED THIS WEEK. MR. NAGEEF JIMMAL, A Native Syrian accompanying the Panorama, will appear in ORIENTAL COSTUME, and give Readings from the Arabic Scriptures, Koran, and Poets, illustrating, also, most impressively, the Manners and Customs of Bible Lands. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents, Children 15 cents. Tickets for sale at the door. mh20-e305-5t

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Cor. of Madison and Clark Sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday Night, for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

To Rent.

TO RENT—The Brick Store in Champaign City, Ill., now occupied by D. B. Hubbard. Price $400. With a good stock of groceries and fine liquors $15,000 cash business can be done at this stand. Possession given on 1st of April. Inquire of M. GABBY, Champaign City, Ill. mh21x2t

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—House contains eight rooms, with water and gas. Rent $300. Eligibly located on North Side. Furniture plain, and having been used some time, will be sold for $175 CASH—far below cost. Possession given at once, if required. Address Box 723 Post Office.

TO RENT—Dwelling House No. 231 Wabash avenue. Terms, $550 per annum; or the premises would be sold on easy terms. Address G. ROSSITER, Lake Forest.

TO RENT CHEAP.—A four story Brick store, with cellar, 20 by 165 feet, constructed for storage, but can be used to advantage by manufacturers. Apply to GEO. W. ADAMS, office in rear of 180 North Water street, Chicago.

FOR RENT.—From May 1st., the store and offices, No. 45 Clark street, Opposite the Sherman House. Apply to Dr. BRAINARD, No. 45 Clark street, (Up stairs.)

TO RENT.—The residence of the subscriber, corner of Cass and Michigan streets, with the garden and grounds attached. The house is spacious and contains all the modern improvements. mh15-e286-1w J. H. KINZIE.

TO RENT—Store and Cellar No. 181 Kinzie street under Foster House, with good Stable on the alley. First rate stand for Commission House. Possession given immediately. Also, stores with good Cellars under each of Nos. [illegible] Kinzie street; and, also, Stores with Cellars Nos. 81 and 83 North Clark street, under the Foster House, possession given May 1st. Inquire of GEORGE W. FOSTER or M. H. BAXTER, at Foster House, corner North Clark and Kinzie street.

TO RENT—Stores Nos. 130 and 132 South Water street. Rooms over Nos. 1, 3 and 5 South Clark street. [illegible] TALMAN WHEELER.

NOTICE.—To rent or sell, a beautiful Summer Residence in the TOWN OF EVANSTON, Near the depot in that place, about eleven miles from Chicago. [illegible] For particulars inquire of GEORGE MUNTOON, Esq., of that place.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—One of the finest opportunities is offered to any one desirous of going into the GROCERY BUSINESS. And wishing to purchase the entire stock and fixtures of an old and well established Grocery, doing a fine business. For information address Post Office Box 3164.

LAKE & SOUTH WATER ST. STORES TO RENT. I have several desirable stores on the above named streets which will be for rent on the first of April or May. Apply to T. W. WADSWORTH, No. 52 and 60 Lake street.

DISTILLERY TO RENT OR FOR SALE. The Distillery at Fort Clinton, on Fox River, on the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, three miles from Elgin. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

Chicago Tribune ADVERTISING SCHEDULE. The following are the Rates of Advertising in the DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [illegible]

EIGHT PIANO FORTES —AND— ONE MELODEON At Auction, BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, No. 82 Lake Street. We will sell on TUESDAY, March 26th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at our Salesrooms, 82 Lake street, one Rosewood Case, full round cornered 7 Octave Piano, Made by Amasa Dexter, of Boston, Louis [illegible] style, richly carved and rich full tone. [illegible] The above Pianos are all in perfect order, and will be sold without reserve. Will be on Exhibition on Monday previous to Sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake street. Will give their personal attention to the sales of Household Furniture at the residences of families or at Salesrooms. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise. SUPERIOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, Oil Paintings, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, March 23d, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, a splendid assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Diningroom Furniture [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 and 50 DEARBORN STREET, Directly opposite the Post Office. FURNITURE SALE EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AT 9½ A. M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 A. M., AT OUR SALESROOM. Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c. LARGE SALE OF STAPLE DRY GOODS, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, &c., AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, March 22d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. We will sell for cash, bankable funds, a large stock of Dry Goods [illegible] Shawls, Kentucky Jeans, Black and Fancy Silks, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, [illegible] together with a large variety of other goods. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Wants.

WANTED—By R. T. Crane & Bro., 102 West Lake street, several good Brass Finishers. None but first class workmen need apply.

WANTED—By a young New England man, with one or two years' experience in an Eastern country store, a situation either in a city or country store. Can furnish certificates of character and ability from former employers. Address "J. B. S.," Box 4036, Chicago, Ill. mh21x2t

WANTED—To purchase Insurance Agencies. Address for two weeks WALLACE SMITH, Box 2166, Cincinnati, Ohio; [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—$1,200 a year made by any one with $10 worth of PATENT STENCIL TOOLS. Stock enough included to retail for $150. Send for Circulars, Samples and Stencil to A. J. FULLAM, No. 45 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., or 212 Broadway, New York. mh19x5d

WANTED—Board Wanted by a family of five persons, who wish to obtain permanent Board with a small, genteel private family, where there are no other boarders. Three rooms will be required. [illegible] Address LOCK, Box 6170 Post Office.

WANTED—By a Single Gentleman, a Furnished Bed-room, on the North Side, with or without Board—latter preferred. Address Post Office box 3303. Best of references given, if required.

WANTED—A Counter suitable for a Bar—about twenty feet long. Address immediately, R. E. TUCKER, box 1166 Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—I want to trade a Piano for a Horse, Buggy and Harness. Address Box 761.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Good and desirable land in good locations in Iowa and Minnesota, for a stock of goods in the city or country, hardware preferred. If necessary some money would be paid. Any one desirous to make such an exchange will please address "C. & W. B.," P. O. Box 4141.

WANTED—A situation as Bookkeeper and general manager in some house of good standing. Having had fourteen years experience as a book-keeper and overseer, would be willing to act in either capacity. Also have extensive acquaintance in Iowa and the West. Very best of city reference given. Address "A. B. C." at this office.

WANTED—A situation as Bookkeeper or assistant in some house of good standing, by a young married man just from New York city. Can give good reference as to character and ability. Address, A. G. R., at this office. mh21x2t

WANTED.—A Gentleman conversant with the English and German languages, and well experienced in the WHOLESALE DRY GOODS BUSINESS, is desirous of obtaining a situation as a SALESMAN In a first-class house. He thinks he can induce an considerable trade. Best of city and New York references given. Address "DRY GOODS," Box 3290 Chicago Post Office.

WANTED.—Agents wanted to canvass every county in the Northwestern States for the sale of an Article which every business man must have, every traveler must have, every railroad man must have, and, in fact, everybody must have. County Agents appointed, who will be pledged the sole control of a county. The Small Price of the Article brings it Within the Reach of All. Enclose a stamp and receive by return mail a circular giving full particulars. Address J. H. JOHNSON, 79 Lake street, Chicago. P. O. Box 4283.

TO MACHINISTS.—Wanted to purchase at second-hand, a small slide rest screw cutting Lathe. Full particulars to be left in writing, addressed to "M. R." at S. Miller's, Printer, 55 Clark street, opposite Sherman House.

ONE THOUSAND AGENTS wanted to sell Clark's recently improved PATENT INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Splendid inducements offered. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents, or circulars, terms, &c., by addressing with stamp, E. F. CLARK, Northampton, Mass.

MAN AND WIFE WANTED.—A responsible and industrious man and his wife (without children), are wanted on a farm in Central Illinois. The man to do the general work of the farm, and the wife to do cooking, housework, &c., of a family of six to eight persons. Parties suiting will find a permanent situation. Address with references and terms "RANTOUL," at office of Chicago Tribune. mh21x3t

Lost.

LOST—On Saturday, March 9th, a large Envelope, containing a number of County Orders, addressed to A. H. Taylor, care of [illegible] Lafayette, Ind. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them with [illegible], corner of State street and Tremont alley.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or several single gentlemen, furnished with pleasant rooms and board, at No. 93 [illegible]

GROVER & BAKER'S Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. $40 AND UPWARDS. No. 115 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

ALL KINDS OF SEWING MACHINES Repaired by J. J. Tressler, [illegible]

50 Bbls. CHOICE CRANBERRIES, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1861.

A BASELESS HOPE.

That the Louisiana Convention, by a vote of three to one, has refused to submit to the people the ratification or rejection of the Constitution of the Confederate States, should not mislead any one into the belief that the people of that State would vote it down were it so submitted. The action of the Convention was based upon convenience alone. The ratification of the Constitution by all of the Confederate States is a foregone determination on the part of the secession leaders. They have never contemplated for a moment any other result. But the object can be accomplished with less labor and expense, and at an earlier day, through submitting it to the Convention than through a popular election, and that is the sole reason why the former course has been adopted. Mark, we do not say that, could a fair and unbiased expression of the popular voice of Louisiana be had, that the Constitution would be ratified. We incline to the belief that the contrary is true. But what we mean to say is this—that the Secessionists would have control of the machinery of the election; that the popular leaders are all on that side; that the whisky boys are ditto; and that through these instrumentalities the same reign of terror which precipitated State after State into secession, would be made omnipotent in forcing upon the people of Louisiana, through the form of a popular election, any kind of Constitution and any kind of Government which the Montgomery Convention might have devised. The same result would be attained in any of the other seceding States. The leaders understand this fact perfectly. They know their power. They would not hesitate a moment to submit the Constitution to the popular verdict, if there were an actual necessity for it. But as there is no such necessity, they take the other course, solely because it imposes less effort and less cost in money upon them.

We believe the people of the loyal States, and especially those in power, are deluding themselves as to the available strength of the Union sentiment in the seceding States. We know such a sentiment exists. We believe a large majority of the people of those States secretly hold to it. But for all practical purposes in the settlement of the present National troubles, it might as well have no existence. The mistake arises from ignorance of the constitution of Slave Society. In the free States every man is a sovereign; every man feels at liberty not only to express his opinions, openly and freely, but to give tangible form to them also through the ballot-box. But this is not the case in Slave Society. The masses of the people, the non-slaveholding whites, have no such privileges granted them. Upon all questions affecting slavery, either directly or indirectly, the slaveholders constitute the ruling class. The former are practically disfranchised. They are permitted to vote, it is true; but unless their votes confirm the edicts of the ruling class, their lives would pay the forfeit. Slavery cannot exist in the presence of a different state of facts. There can be no freedom of speech, no freedom of the press, no freedom of the ballot box in Slave Society. Whatever Union sentiment there may be, therefore, in the seceding States, it has no voice, nor would it be permitted to cast a vote. An open, out and out abolitionist, would be tolerated quite as far and permitted to deposit a ballot expressive of his opinions, as readily as would a Union man. Neither would expect, nor would either receive, any mercy.

To our comprehension, no fact is plainer than this—that nothing can induce the Union sentiment at the South to show itself, or to make itself potent at the polls, but a demonstration of strength on the part of the Government. It is idle to talk of secession wearing itself out, or of a reaction in favor of the Union. The ruling class are resolved upon going out of the Union, and as they have the power, so will they be very careful to nip the first symptom of reaction in the bud. There is just as much probability of a reaction on this subject as there is that Wendell Phillips will be permitted to harangue the people of Charleston, New Orleans and Mobile upon the evils and wickedness of slavery. The slaveholders' rule is as absolute as that of the Czar. Hence everything looking to delay on the part of the Federal Government, only strengthens the rebellion. If the Government is to be saved at all it must be by the exercise of its inherent right of self-protection. A strong man now has possession of the Southern people. His power will not be broken by masterly inactivity. If a reaction ever takes place, it will only be when the strong man shall have been confronted by a stronger. If that policy is not to be pursued, then the Confederate States should be recognized as a Government. That is the shape the question will ultimately assume, and we might as well look it in the face now as six months or six years hence.

NEW MEXICO AND OLD MEXICO.

That which was predicted at the opening of the first act in the secession drama, or, rather, that which has been known and read of all men for the last ten or fifteen years, concerning the purposes of the slave propaganda towards Mexico, is now becoming unmistakably apparent. "New Mexico for the sake of old Mexico" has been the inspiring motive of Southern politics since the memorable year in which Daniel Webster declared that the former country was consecrated to freedom by the edit of the Almighty, and Stephen A. Douglas said that the strongest argument against prohibiting slavery there by Congressional enactment was that it was not necessary for the accomplishment of the object. An article which we publish elsewhere from a Georgia paper discloses the *animus* of Jeff. Davis's government on the Mexican question. The doctrine that might makes right, coupled with the obvious truth that Mexico is necessary to the extension and perpetuity of the slave system, is forcibly presented and practically insisted upon. More significant, however, is the recent speech of Alexander H. Stephens at Atlanta, in which, after a bland observation that Washington, Jefferson and Madison were "fancy politicians," he proceeds to foreshadow a negro oligarchy extending all the way to Central America.

The slave drivers have already a pretty wide stretch of territory bordering on old Mexico, longer indeed than the whole southern boundary of New Mexico. During the past year or two, however, the chief difficulty of the Government has been not so much to prevent Texas from fillibustering Mexico as to prevent Mexico from conquering Texas. The first set speech, or one of the first, made by Mr. Wigfall in the Senate, was an earnest appeal for men and money to put down the desperado Cortinas, who was then having things pretty much his own way in the neighborhood of Brownsville. The Kansas experience has shown J. Davis & Co. that something better than contiguity of soil is necessary to enable them to seize and retain any particular tract of country over which they may desire to extend their delightful institution. They understand perfectly that it is not only necessary to be the next-door neighbors of the coveted territory, but also to fence out and keep off all other neighbors and institutions. To this end it is essential that New Mexico should be taken, and taken care of, by the "Confederate" government, without unreasonable delay. The way to take it and the way to take care of it, we are not prepared to indicate; but J. Davis & Co. are fertile in expedients, and have plenty of [illegible]. Possibly they [illegible] Buchanan's [illegible] but whatever their [illegible] they must obviously put some plan in execution forthwith. They cannot more than fail of getting New Mexico, while if they neglect their chance, they will utterly and forever fail of getting old Mexico.

On the whole, the prospect of annexing any part of Mexico to the slave empire is not brilliant. After a war of three years, the Liberal and rightful government of Mexico has been established at the capital. The revolution is at an end, and peace is once more restored throughout the republic. Every party and faction throughout Mexico concur in hating and fearing slavery. Juarez himself is an Indian of full blood. He comes directly under the ban of the Montgomery Convention as a man of an inferior if not a servile race. Every impulse and instinct of the Mexican people abhors and repels the contact of slavery. Our war of 1846 taught us that Mexicans are pretty well up to the task of defending themselves on their own soil. But aside from this, the civilized world is engaged to stop the spread of the barbarism peculiar to Jeff. Davis's government in every direction whatsoever, on the same principle that "the stars in their courses fought against Sisera."

NO TAXES.

Among the reasons which will draw emigration to Illinois it should be mentioned that for the next two years no taxes are to be collected. The last Legislature passed a law requiring, that with the exception of the school and one or two other small matters, no taxes should be levied, for the reason that they were not wanted. Under the old system more than three-fourths of a million of dollars had accumulated, and were lying idle in the treasury; and this with the income from the Central road, it was found would pay all the expenses of the State Government for the next two years. The fact shows a degree of prosperity which ought to have a controlling influence in determining immigrants to seek a home in Illinois. When taxation again commences, a very small levy will provide for all the expenses of the State, and pay off our entire debt. No section of the Union offers so many inducements to the hardy, the intelligent and the industrious as the State of Illinois.

Connecticut and Rhode Island Elections.

The State and Congressional election in Connecticut will take place on Monday, April 1st. The candidates are:

Governor—W. A. Buckingham, Rep.; Jas. C. Loomis, Opp.

Lieut. Governor—Benj. Douglas, Rep.; A. C. Hazard, Opp.

Secretary of State—J. H. Trumbull, Rep.; N. B. Stephens, Opp.

Comptroller—L. W. Cutter, Rep.; Horace Taylor, Opp.

Treasurer—Ezra Dean, Rep.; T. Kingsbury, Opp.

Congress, District I.—Dwight Loomis, Rep.; Alvia P. Hyde, Opp. District II.—John Woodruff, Rep.; Jas. E. English, Opp. District III.—Alf. A. Burnham, Rep. District IV.—Orris S. Ferry, Rep.; Rufus L. Baker, Opp.

The Republican candidates for Governor and Congress are the present incumbents in all cases.

In Rhode Island, the election for State officers and Congressmen will take place on Wednesday, April 3d. There are two full tickets in the field. The candidates are:

Governor—James Y. Smith, Rep.; Wm. Sprague, Con.

Lieut. Governor—Simon H. Greene, Rep.; S. G. Arnold, Con.

Attorney General—Sullivan Ballou, Rep.; Wal. S. Burges, Dem.

Secretary of State—Jno. R. Bartlett, Rep.; Jno. R. Bartlett, Con.

Treasurer—Saml. A. Parker, Rep.; Saml. A. Parker, Con.

Congress, District I.—Chr. Robinson, Rep.; Geo. H. Browne, Dem. District II.—W. D. Brayton, Rep.; W. P. Sheffield, Con.

By "Conservative" is meant those who are not in the extreme wing of the Republican ranks. Messrs. Burges and Browne are styled Democrats.

Debate in the Alabama Convention on Submitting the Constitution to a Vote of the People.

In spite of the pressing necessity of seeming unanimity in their great experiment, the Southern people are beginning to fret at secret legislation, and especially at the lofty disregard of the populace in which their Congress and State Conventions indulge. When the Constitution was laid before the Convention an effort was made to have it submitted to the people:

After the reading was finished, Mr. Cochran of Barbour said that it was the best Constitution in the world, and he wished to live under it. He, therefore, moved that the Committee of the Whole agree to the Ordinance, [adopting the new Constitution,] and report to the Congress recommending the adoption of the Constitution.

Mr. Jamieson of Tuscaloosa objected to the motion. He thought the people, when they elected members to this body, had no idea that the Constitution would be brought up for consideration. He was in favor of allowing the people to elect delegates to consider the Constitution. He thought it was the duty of this body to do so. It is known that there is a division of sentiment in our State; that there is disaffection—not so much against the Ordinance of Secession as against the mode of its ratification. He indorsed the Constitution and all its provisions. A more perfect instrument could not exist. It met his approbation, but he wished it to go to the people to elect a new Convention to be charged specially with the ratification of the Constitution. He moved that the Committee rise and report progress, with a view to consider it at some future time, in order to allow him time to offer an amendment.

The motion was lost by yeas 24, nays 46.

Mr. Johnson of Talladega offered an additional section to the ordinance so as to submit the question, "Constitution or no Constitution" to the people direct, which was ruled out of order.

The Committee of the Whole then decided to report the ordinance for adoption by the Convention.

The ordinance was read.

Mr. Jamieson offered the following amendment: Strike out after the word "hereby," and insert the following: "Be referred to a Convention of the people of the State, the members of which shall be elected by the qualified electors for members of the General Assembly, at such time and place as this Convention may hereafter prescribe."

Mr. Johnson spoke in favor of referring the Constitution to the people. He urged that when delegates were elected to the Provisional Congress, a promise was made by the opposition that any Constitution that might be agreed upon should be submitted to the people. He held them to the promise. The rights of the people had been infringed in one instance. He did not wish to see it again. It was in violation of Republican principles to keep down the voice of the people.

Mr. Morgan of Dallas urged that if a people were to say what Government we were to have, there would never be any Government. They would vote against it for different reasons. There would be some things in it that would meet with the disapproval of many—for instance, some who favor the slave-trade would vote in opposition to the Constitution—all other questions would have its friends and its opponents.

The result is given in the *Confederation* of the 14th, which says:

Speeches were made in the Convention yesterday by Messrs. Clarke, Brooks, Ernest, Smith, and others, upon the subject of calling another Convention, in order that the people may have an opportunity of voting upon the Constitution just adopted by the Provisional Congress. This proposition was voted down, (31 ayes, 45 nays) by those who seem to be in such a great fear of the people. The Constitution was then ratified by an almost unanimous vote, there being only five voting in the negative.

The North Carolina Election.

With reference to the recent election in that State, the *North Carolina Standard* says:

The truth is, the Unionists in the late campaign triumphed alike over treason, passion, fraud, and falsehood, and it may be, British gold. The people, on the 28th of February, dealt the conspirators against the Union of the States, and against the rights, the interests and the safety of North Carolina, a mortal blow. The beast of Disunion was wounded unto death, but he still has power as he writhes in his final agony. Let us finish him. Let the people set their mark on the agitators and disturbers of their peace. Let the good work of crushing out the Tanceyites go on. Let them attempt, if they dare, to inaugurate a revolution in North Carolina. The people have spoken, and it becomes conspirators to hide their heads. When the eagle is abroad let the bats and owls retire to their holes.

Mails Discontinued in Texas.

The following post-offices in Texas are not supplied with the mail, the contractors having stopped on account of Indian depredations and other causes:

Buchanan County, Camp Cooper; Young County, Belknap and Brazos agency; Jack County, Jacksboro, Antelope and Salt Hill; Wise County, Decatur and West Fork; Palo Pinto County, Pleasant Valley and Russell's store; Erath County, Stephensville, Duffau, Squaw Creek and Paluxy; Bosque County, Meridian; Parker County, Cooper Hill and Balch. The post-office at Gamma, Parker County, is discontinued. The postmaster at Newberry has given up his post.

The Patent Commission.

Great efforts are making to induce the President to withdraw the nomination of Mr. Holloway as Commissioner of Patents. In that event, Mr. Fogg of New Hampshire will probably be nominated. When that office is filled, one of the first removals will be that of Mr. Shugert, present chief clerk. It was he who endeavored to [illegible] an extension of Mr. McCormick's [illegible] patent, until stopped by Congress. [illegible] the four [illegible] hearing the [illegible] the decision early [illegible] papers signed in one day, which, in the ordinary routine, consumes a week or more.—*Washington Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

FROM KANSAS.

Leavenworth and the Leavenworth Telegrams—Short Supply of Seed Wheat—The Senatorial Contest, &c.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, March 15, 1861.

Four years ago to-morrow I landed at Leavenworth "for Kansas." Since then she has grown up from a frontier town of between two and three thousand inhabitants to a city of a little over eight thousand, with a large population in the interior contrasted with almost none at that time. The streets and levees then had more life and demonstrations of business than to-day—more arrivals and departures, judging from the appearances that meet the eye. The piles of merchandise were larger than now, which is by no means a proof of the decline of the permanent prosperity of Leavenworth, of her business facilities, nor of the enterprise or energy of her citizens, but of the condition of the country. And notwithstanding the statement of "prominent men" in this town to the effect that the representations of Mr. Hyatt and the friends of Kansas are exaggeration, one fact is patent and undeniable, that leanness has picked the pockets, if famine has not gnawed at the vitals of the people. Step into the hotels, or on the street corners, where the "wise do most congregate," and slip from between your teeth, "United States Senators," "State Legislature and votes," and a babel of tongues will wag in eloquent and lusty denial of all this "d——d exaggeration" and "fifty thousand starving;" but go into the forwarding houses and talk of commerce, and "dull, very dull" is the response. Now when it is borne in mind that hotels and the corners of the streets are places where small politicians are most likely to hover, while business men are found in counting-rooms, this seeming contradiction will be reconciled—with the additional and important circumstance that one of the prominent members of the Relief Committee has been indicated as a candidate for the United States Senate. And here, in justice to the benevolent of the East and the destitute of Kansas, I will notice a certain telegram signed by W. C. McDowell, Esq., of Leavenworth, *Judge of 1st Judicial District*, and eight others, including two editors and three ministers, sent East Feb. 15th. Its *ostensible* purpose was to "warn the friends of Kansas not to credit the recent statements of Thaddeus Hyatt"—one of the most untiring friends Kansas ever had—"in regard to the suffering of our people." Its *real* purpose was political—to disparage the State Relief Committee, and thereby one of its most efficient members, who does not happen to be a citizen of Leavenworth. The effect has been that these shafts of local and political jealousy—in the form of telegrams, letters and the most bitter newspaper attacks—have fallen harmless at the feet of him they were designed to injure—rather working for his benefit; but they have fallen upon the already sorely afflicted farmers—the great bulk of the population—with crushing power, by casting a grave suspicion over their necessities, but more especially preventing the getting, and retarding the arrival, of seeds and seed wheat. The noble generosity of the State of New York has been so delayed as to come very near proving useless. In consequence of the statements in question, before the authorities of that State would allow the money to be distributed, an agent or commissioner was sent on to ascertain the truth in the case. Rather than this, the wants of the settlers in Kansas demanded that the seed should have been sent immediately. Scores of men from distant parts of the State, traveling from 75 to 100 miles, have been compelled to return without a kernel of seed, as a continued absence from their families would have been at the risk of their lives. I consider it a low estimate when I say that Kansas has been deprived, if not robbed of a million bushels of wheat in the coming harvest, for which she has a rich soil and willing labor, for the want of seed. Heaven pity and forgive—which latter the people here will be slow to do—the depravity that from political and local jealousy, can perpetrate a wrong so stupendous upon an innocent and suffering populace.

That this was a political move, and nothing more and nothing else, I have just this proof. An eye-witness informs me that he saw the dispatch written by a prominent Democrat of this town, and paid for by a candidate for Senatorial honors. Several who signed it were doubtless honest in the belief that some of the statements of Mr. Hyatt would injure the sale of corner lots; because crafty men so told them, but they, like thousands of others, were honest dupes.

As the time approaches for the assembling of the State Legislature, the interest in the Senatorial contest deepens. It will be a mixed and fierce fight. That somebody will be beaten is plain, and equally plain to outsiders that somebody will be badly sold. The prominent candidates are Gov. Stanton, Gen. Pomeroy, Gen. Lane, Hon. M. J. Parrott and Judge Ewing. Col. J. C. Vaughan and M. W. Delahay are mentioned as compromise candidates, if some of the others cannot be agreed upon. Each and all have their friends and enemies, who calculate to make the most of the squabble for their favorites. So that the result may most surprise those who are the most sure that their figures are best.

Reports from all parts of the State represent that the fall wheat, what little was sown, looks well. But let it be borne in mind by the benevolent everywhere, that so limited is the supply of spring wheat that there will be a pressing need of corn and potatoes. Furthermore, within twenty-four hours I have heard it stated by an intelligent man from Linn county, that if seed was placed at the doors of his neighbors, not more than one in twenty would be able to buy and pay for it. Others, from other counties, state that not over one in five. All that I have met who have come for aid, seem satisfied with the statements of the Relief Committee, with their efforts, and urge that confidence may not be withdrawn from them, nor the efforts of the sympathizing at the East be abated, as those efforts are their only protection from extreme suffering until the next harvest. And, as assurance to public confidence, if the sentiments expressed upon the streets, here and elsewhere, by those coming for aid, be it observed, and in meetings of Township Committees and teamsters, are an indication of the popular will, as expressive of their confidence and gratitude, were the choice to be submitted directly to the people, Gen. Pomeroy would be endorsed for any position within the gift of the people almost by acclamation. This I believe.

The clouds betoken rain, though the weather is beautifully pleasant, at the same time, ever and anon, blowing in our faces a breath of

MARCH.

A Bad Place.

The New York Custom House must be an awful wicked place, if we are to credit the opinion of Mr. Congressman Sedgwick, of New York. That gentleman recently received a letter from a clergyman, asking Mr. S.'s influence to obtain a subordinate clerkship in the New York Custom House for his son, a youth he "had never had occasion to punish, and never knew of his being guilty of a falsehood; to which application Mr. Sedgwick sent the following reply:

SYRACUSE, March, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR:—If you have got a son who won't lie nor steal, don't for God's sake put him in the New York Custom House. He would soon lose those qualities there, and get other habits not half so virtuous. Still, if you are inclined to put temptation in his way, instead of being careful and prayerful that it be removed from him, I will give him a letter, provided any friend of mine is appointed Collector.

Very truly your friend and the friend of your boy. C. B. SEDGWICK.

Who Was She.

[From the Nashville (Ill.) Democrat.]

The Salem Illinois *Advocate*, gave an account of the death, by accidental burning, near Patoka, Marion County, on the 23d of February, of "a young lady formerly school teacher at Nashville, Washington county." No name was given by the *Advocate*. Since then, however, a letter was received by our post master from Noah Johnson, Esq., who states that, previous to her death, the girl gave her name as Emma Hearns. Mr. Johnson also says that he has heard it said since her death that her name is Sarah Hodges." After strict enquiry we are enabled to say that no such person as the one described ever taught school in or near this place.

A year or two ago the "New York Asylum for the destitute and homeless," brought to this place a number of orphans and secured for them homes among our farmers. Among these was a girl fifteen or sixteen years of age, who bore the name of Sarah Hodges. This girl was indentured to a farmer near by, but she soon tired of her home and leaving it came to this place. She was employed for some time as a servant girl in the family of Capt. Coffey, and subsequently at the "Vernor House." She was regarded as a dissolute and depraved character. She left this place something over a year ago, and from all the facts we have been able to gather, the girl referred to by the *Advocate* as having lost her life by burning, as above stated, was none other than the Sarah Hodges to whom we here refer. Her condition in life, coupled with the fact that she stated that her mother resides in New York, and, in short, all the incidents connected with her horrible and premature death, would seem to verify this conclusion.

☞ The Charleston (South Carolina) *News* has an earnest article against the union of the Border States with the Cotton States. It thinks the Border States had better not join the Southern Confederacy.

CAPT. JOBE OF CHARLESTON.

Some Account of a Man who was Well Acquainted with Byron and Shelley.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 10, 1861.

Very few people in Charleston, and certainly, no one out of the city, is aware that we have in our midst a man who was as well acquainted with Byron and Shelley as a mother is with her own child. I have been with the old fellow for hours to-day, and mayhap your readers, particularly the lady portion of them, who think the author of "Don Juan" was such "dear, naughty creature," may like to glance at this portion of my letter.

Antonio Jobe is such a representative man, that it seems strange that no one heretofore has brought him before the public. He commands a little boat of some fifteen tons, the Esmeralda, which deserves notoriety from the fact that in it came the women and children from Fort Sumter, when Major Anderson sent them away, to be taken aboard the Marion. Capt. Jobe stands as tall, as erect, and as muscular as "honest old Abe," and I have no doubt that on a stretch there would be found a considerable "outcome" in him. Seventy-six years have deeply seamed his cheeks, and planted many a furrow in his brow, yet he is as active, as quick, and as clear, as when he was in Lord Byron's employ in Greece. I have lazily lounged away the morning hours sailing with the old man close enough to Sumter to salute the sentry who guards the lone flag of our country, close, too, to the frowning batteries of Morris Island, where they hate the flag that others so near them worship, and within a biscuit's throw of Moultrie on the other side, where I saw over two thousand men at their devotions.

It is somewhat difficult to get the old man started, but if you happen to get on the right side of him, you have a prospect of a genuine treat, such as any member of you erudite historical society might envy. Jobe was born in the city that gave a Columbus to a greatful world, and ran off to sea ere he was well loosed from the maternal fountain. Having an intense love of America, which is the golden Utopia of so many Europeans, he sought our shores, and at the time of the last war with England, he shipped as a petty officer on board "old Ironsides," and was in the thickest of that famous fight. He was at different times, so he told me, with nearly all that galaxy of 1812 heroes who covered our flag with such imperishable renown. When Byron was in Venice, our old hero entered his service and was with him for a long period. When the creator of "Childe Harold" was infatuated with the Countess Guiccioli, Jobe took occasion to remonstrate with the poet about some little affair and was dismissed. This he has never forgiven, and when I asked him what he thought of him who had made so many men and women mad, he said that "if Lord Byron had not been a *Lord*, he should have thought him a d——n rascal!" He added that to his equals he was generous to a fault, but to his inferiors he was supercilious, overbearing and mean; he looked upon all women as mere toys, to be imposed upon and deceived, if opportunity offered. This may shock those who think Byron is divine, but old Jobe says so, and insists upon it with great vehemence. Not thus does he speak of Percy Bysshe Shelley. He knew him well, and used to rig and sail his boat for him; while Shelley, in the careless insouciance of the hour, would tell of his melancholy and of his unhappy life. The last voyage that Shelley made, Jobe prepared everything for the cruise, and particularly cautioned him against a squall that frequently sprung up off a certain headland. He begged him to be very cautious when he passed there, and take in sail. The poet, with that peculiar belief in one's self that belongs to all true sons of Britain, paid but little heed, and the world knows the sad result. The old man has lived here for many years, and has a charming wild flower, in the shape of a maiden of sixteen summers, who boasts that she has kingly (Indian) blood in her veins. Capt. Jobe swears by the stars and stripes, and swears against the Palmetto, but no one troubles him, and he may proclaim his views even in the *Mercury* office, without any danger. His white locks, his red Genoese cap, and his six feet four, would make him a study for a painter; his honesty, his love of his adopted country, and his hatred of oppression everywhere, made me look upon him almost with veneration. Were he in New York he would be extensively lionized, and, perhaps, killed with kindness, *à la* Ralph Farnham; here he is almost unknown, except as an honest old Italian sailor, who has a pretty daughter.

From Charleston.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

CHARLESTON, March 14, 1861.

At the last session of the Legislature, a law was passed authorizing the issuing of bonds for the purpose of continuing the construction of the Capitol building at Charleston. Although great exertions have been made, the Commissioners have found it impossible to negotiate the bonds, or to raise money in any way; and, therefore, the work has been suspended. Workmen, numbering between 300 and 400, have been discharged, some of them not fully paid. Throughout the State, factories and companies that have heretofore employed a large number of hands, have reduced them to the smallest number possible. Every description of work not absolutely required has been suspended, and everybody, everywhere, is cutting down expenses to the lowest possible point. The idle population is alarmingly increasing. It is a new thing in our midst. When the people were invited to accept Secession as a dose that would cure any ailment, real or imaginary, they were promised almost positive exemption from further trouble of any kind. It was a panacea of universal application and efficacy. The people are beginning to open their eyes to the deception practiced on them.

Make a ring. There is going to be a grand fight over Jeff. Davis's Constitution. The Convention, which will meet on the 26th inst., will have a terrible pressure brought to bear on it, both for and against the instrument. The *Mercury* is both for and against it. It is known, however, that the influence of the body of men whom it represents, will do all they can to procure its rejection. There is another, and growing class, in favor of submitting the question to the people. It takes a bold man to boldly advocate such a doctrine in South Carolina. It is the very last thing that will be permitted. It is not the way they do things here. The people are very rarely permitted to have anything to say on what most concerns them.

There has recently been a stampede of about 100 slaves from the interior of this State, about which but little is said, and of which, I dare say, you will see nothing in the local papers. The demoralization consequent on the political disorders of the day has extended to the slave population. There is a manifest uneasiness in this respect. The free blacks continue to leave in large numbers, and cases of great hardship continue to occur. Persons of handsome property have been ruined, and thrust out into the world in no condition to encounter the reverses under which they have been thrown.

A New Version of the Fort Sumter Matter.

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1861.

We have an item of information in relation to the Cabinet history of the Sumter matter, before the retirement of the late Administration, which somewhat surprises us, and will, we think, be news to our readers. It was stated this morning by Ex-Attorney General Stanton that Mr. Buchanan, Secretary Black, Treasurer Dix, and Attorney General Stanton were in favor of a reinforcement of Fort Sumter, but the opposition of Secretary of War Holt and General Scott was so decided as to prevent the project. It will be seen by the above statement that this consultation and division of sentiment occurred before the last cast made of the Cabinet. Mr. Stanton makes no concealment of this matter, and is very emphatic in his statements, and avers that Sumter might have been reinforced by contract. This places a different view upon the matter from the one generally credited, and gives rise to many criticisms upon the positions assumed by Secretary Holt and General Scott. It probably would not be in perfect accordance with military tactics to throw men and supplies into a besieged fort by a contract with an enterprising skipper, but practical men would not question the means employed, provided the object sought were attained.

The reinforcement, however, of Sumter was one thing at the time of which Mr. Stanton speaks, and another thing now. Men, metal and defences have daily accumulated, and what might then have been a feasible matter, may now be utterly impracticable. The comments made upon this statement of ex-Attorney General Stanton, suppose that General Scott looked at the question merely with a refined military eye, hence deemed no plan of reinforcement practicable unless made by regular military approach, while Mr. Holt took counsel of his apprehension that a conflict might be brought on which would complicate Federal affairs, and drive the Border States into the arms of the Cotton traitors.

The Horrible New Yorkers.

A Southern Review of some standing, and supposed to represent Southern opinion to a very considerable extent, devotes some attention to the people of the city and State of New York, and is especially solicitous that New York city should erect herself into a free port and separate republic. Its argument in favor of such a step is overwhelming—so far as epithets have that property—and is as follows:

Should New York fail to erect herself into a free port and separate republic; should she remain under the dominion of the corrupt, venal wire-workers of Albany, and the immoral, infidel, agrarian, free-love Democracy of Western New York; should she put herself under the rule of Puritans, the vilest, most selfish and unprincipled of the human race; should she join a Northern confederacy; should she make New England, Western New York, Northern Ohio, Northern Indiana, or Northern Illinois her masters; should she make enemies of her Southern friends, and deliver herself up to the tender mercies of her Northern enemies, she will sink to rise no more. Better, a thousand times better, to come under the dominion of free negroes, of gypsies, than of Yankees, or low Germans, or Canadians. Gypsies and free negroes have many amiable, noble, and generous traits; Yankees, sour krout Germans and Canadians none. Senator Wade says, and Seward, too, that the North will absorb Canada. They are half true; the vile, sensual, animal, brutal, infidel superstitious, licentious, democratic population of the North become the masters of New York—what then? Outside of the city, the State of New York is Yankee and puritanical; composed of as base, unprincipled, superstitious, licentious and agrarian and anarchical population as any on earth. Nay, we do not hesitate to say, it is the vilest population on earth. If the city does not secede and erect a separate republic, this population, aided by the ignorant, base, brutal, sensual, German infidels of the Northwest, the stupid democracy of Canada (for Canada will in some way coalesce with the North), and the arrogant and tyrannical people of New England, will become masters of the destinies of New York.

The Twenty-Five Million Loan.

Mr. Chase will issue proposals for $17,000,000 of the loan authorized by the late Congress, after conferring with some of the principal capitalists as to the proper time and mode of reaching the money market, with the least disturbance to the ordinary course of business.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

Terrible Scene in China—300 Bandits Beheaded.

[Correspondence of the Canton Press.]

FOOCHOW, Nov. 23, 1860.

The entire community here, native and foreign, has been thrown into a state of great excitement during the last few days, the cause and progress of which I shall try to give you as briefly as I can.

You are already aware that for some years past a feud has existed between Cantonese and *Chinchewfu* sailors and lorchamen. This broke out afresh during June of this current year, and in a more formidable form than it had previously assumed.

By a wily policy the warlike lorchas, numbering some twenty-three, were enticed to leave this river. As soon as this was managed, the local authorities determined hereafter to confine all Canton lorchas and west coast boats to the anchorage at Quantow, about ten or twelve miles below the Pagoda station. To carry out this resolution, a large body of native militia and marines were collected, chiefly from Quemoy and Amoy, several war-junks and armed pull-away boats were fitted up, and the entire force was put under the command of Commodore Woo, a brave and fierce fellow, dreaded by his own clan as a man of war, and hated by Cantonese as a savage villain.

Commodore Woo has been on the watch, fully anticipating the move that this outside foe would make to bolt past his station and ascend the river in a collected body. They attempted this last Monday, the 19th, but found their match in the Commodore. They sailed past his guard post 3, some say 10, Canton lorchas and *tymcons;* others hanging on outside in case this detachment succeeded. They were attacked by the Mandarin force; three were burnt, two ran up to take refuge at the Pagoda anchorage, and the rest made out to sea as fast as they could. The remainder of that day was occupied in pursuing and capturing the fugitive pirates who had escaped on shore. Next morning, the 20th, the Mandarin armed boats were in pursuit of the two boats that had escaped up the river. They came up with them about noon, lying in shore at the Pagoda. There they were attacked; their crews dashed into the stream to swim ashore, and while floating on the water, some 40 or 50 were speared and shot—a fine sight to be seen for foreign seamen and residents! Early in the morning of the 21st, it was evident, from the packed throngs on the great bridge and the hubbub around, that something strange and novel and exciting had occurred.

About 9 o'clock some of the Mandarin boats had come up with two prizes and two hundred captured pirates. The latter they commenced to land, each man under the guard of at least four marines, bearing drawn swords, spears, match-locks, or sporting gay flags. The captives were in a terrible plight, stripped and naked, hands tied with awful tightness behind their backs, and feet scarcely able to walk, while they were driven along with the most barbarous savageness. Eight or ten had been beheaded on their way up the river, and two or three just as they were shoved on shore, for showing fight and their reluctance to move on. The heads of these unfortunates were slung on poles, and swung before the eyes of the remainder as a token of what awaited them very shortly. When all had been landed, they were marched across the bridge to the northern end, on their way, as if to gratify the public gaze, the heads of four were deliberately chopped off, and their corpses flung into the river below.

But we were surprised in seeing, when it was supposed all had crossed the bridge, a band of captives returning post haste. They were stowed away again on board the war-junks, bound and tied with double fury, several hands and tails tied together. No mercy was shown to any. A boy of 10 was pushed in with a naked sword over his head. An aged wretch failed to creep back to his boat, and was flung on board to expire as best he could. Almost all had their wrists so tightly tied that the flesh was eaten into; and the spectacle brought vividly to mind the tortures inflicted on our countrymen in the north, over whose cruel fate there is no one that does not mourn. These armed boats, with a cargo of 170 Canton pirates, shoved off to go back to Quantow, to have them decapitated there; the remaining 30 having been carried on to the north gate execution grounds.

Upon this announcement the thick crowds moved away, and the thronged streets and bridges were cleared. But that Mandarin move was found, after all, to be a dodge. At 9 o'clock the crowds had been thickening, and it began to be apprehended that the large Canton population here might rise and attempt the rescue of their countrymen, who were treated before their eyes so mercilessly and brutally. The manœuver succeeded in thinning the streets, and, at a signal, the boats were moved back to their position as in the morning, the unfortunate victims were at once landed, and, with the same guard, they were hastened along a street of two miles in length at double quick time to the parade ground outside the south gate.

Here some of the principal officials were seated as 2 o'clock, at a tribunal which, without trial or mercy, was to hurry more than 150 of their fellows into eternity. The work was short; one after the other the whole lot were beheaded, and in half an hour the judges, troops, and staring mob were dispersed. Among the captives there two youths of 10 and 12; for one of them seven merchants advanced their guarantee, and he was saved. The other died, unheeded and unearing, under the executioner's knife. The executioners, of whom there were several, vied to see who could do the largest amount of work; one succeeded in cutting off 63 heads, for which he would receive what he would consider a handsome douceur, as 500 cash is given for each *caput.* Commodore Woo, the hero of the day, went to the tribunal with a blue button, but returned to his fleet with a red one, honored and applauded by all his co-Mandarins.

It is worthy of note that those brigands that made the desperate effort to break the blockade against Canton lorchas did so just after the John Adams, U. S. man-of-war, left the port.

The Effects of Proscription.

[From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Democrat.]

Some time last winter, Mr. Perry Wiggins came to St. Joseph from the southern part of Illinois, having removed to that State from Canada West. He and his family were the advanced guard of a large party of emigrants to Pike's Peak. Mr. Wiggins intended to remain in this city during the winter, to make arrangements for buying groceries here, and to establish a regular trade between here and the mines,—his brother superintending the transportation, and he himself establishing a depot at the mountains.

But when the persecution of men for opinion's sake began here last winter, he moved his family to Elwood, and has remained there ever since. Last week, he informed us that he had determined to buy his supplies during next summer at Omaha, "for," said he, "I will patronize no damned hole where white men are not allowed to talk." Last Wednesday he handed us a letter from one of his party, informing him that they had concluded not to come through St. Joe, as had been their original design. Here is the letter:

ST. CATHERINES, C. W., March 2, 1861.

FRIEND PERRY:—We are all ready to start, but we cannot come by St. Joseph. We are afraid of being robbed. We would like first rate to start with you, but the boys are all going north of Missouri, and I will go with them.

Mr. Cook's train left to-day,—he is going to Council Bluffs, in Iowa. They say there is no danger of being mobbed by going that way. We will meet you at Kearny City. If you get there first, stop until we come.

You wished to know what grounds we had for fearing St. Joseph. Mr. Cook went there to make arrangements for his outfit in December last, and he heard several big men in St. Joseph say they would turn out, at any time, to mob any Northern man who came through Missouri, in the spring, for Kansas or Pike's Peak. I will give you the names of several of them: Mr. Slayback, Mr. Jackson, Jeff. Thompson, Mr. Montgomery, and several others which I don't remember.

Your friend, C. WARDELL.

P. S. There are about thirty-seven of us leaving here this spring. C. W.

Every day we have fresh reason to believe that the sound, sober citizens of St. Joseph looked with disapproval on the attempts that were made last winter to stifle free speech, and silence a free press. But although they deprecated these measures of violence, they were silent, and madmen had their way; *now*, they are suffering, while those who are the cause of the trouble are losing nothing, for the excellent reason that they have nothing to lose.

Resurrection of Repeal in Ireland.

A monster petition to the British Parliament is now receiving signatures of the Celtic counties of Ireland, asking that the principle which Lord John Russell has applied to the settlement of Italian affairs, may be resorted to for the purpose of establishing the separate nationality of that island. The petitioners contend that if the popular vote is to decide the destiny of the Romagna or Sicily, it should have equal weight in deciding the destinies of Leinster or Munster. Thirteen years ago such an argument would have been irresistible. At that time probably three-fourths of the people of Ireland favored separation from Great Britain, and the repealers found loud echoes in an able but violent press, and a powerful but not incorruptible delegation to Parliament. Since then the tables have turned. Hundreds of thousands of the Roman Catholic population have emigrated, and to-day the Celtic population comprises a bare majority, if the descendants of the English and Scotch settlers in the East and North do not exceed the aboriginal race in numbers, as they certainly do in wealth, intelligence and the various ruling qualities. Of the journals in Dublin but one, pretending to much influence, identifies itself with the new movement. And the famous, or rather infamous "Brigade" has been broken up, partly by Government patronage, and partly by the elements of discord in its own ranks, until its has ceased to exist, and its very name has become a term of disgrace. Owing to these disintegrating influences we consider it very questionable whether an actual majority of the adult population of the "Green Isle" would to-day vote in favor of a separate nationality. It is certainly much easier to assume the fact than to prove it.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

The Feeling in Texas.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* furnishes a translation of a letter received from an intelligent German in the interior of Texas, from which it appears that the Unionists are sufficiently strong in that State to make a stand by the side of Gov. Houston. The writer of the letter says:

The result of the election yesterday is the following: 217 votes for Union, and only 14 votes for Secession. Twelve counties in the northern part of the State have threatened, in the Legislature, to secede from Texas if the latter withdraws from the United States. However it must be remembered that many votes will be lost by intimidation, especially at places where the Secessionists are numerous. There they will probably be successful. We learn from private letters from San Antonio that the Union party, even in the event of defeat, will take to arms, and not recognize the resolutions of the Convention. *When will the North put a stop to all that, and support its patriots!* It is shameful that army officers must lay down their arms without being able to defend themselves. For, after even Gen. Twiggs had lost the command, he yet succeeded in surrendering the army and arsenal to the Secessionists before the new commander-in-chief, who now lies with his men before San Antonio, had arrived from Camp Verde. I hear many persons asserting that they would prefer to live under the greatest despotism than under the rule of the Secessionists.

PERSONAL.

—The Hon. Philo White, late U. S. Minister to Ecuador, has arrived at his old home in Whitestown, New York, where he has purchased an estate. Mr. White has been absent from his native village forty years, spent most of the time in the service of his country.

—Dr. Richard Robbins, State Senator from Decatur county, Indiana, died at his residence in Greensburg, on the 14th inst., of hemorrhage of the lungs. He took his seat in the Senate at the commencement of the session, but such was the condition of his health, that he remained but three weeks. He was a Republican, and highly esteemed.

—Some of the Washington reporters having announced that Henry J. Raymond was a candidate for the Sardinian mission, that gentleman announces through his New York *Times* that he neither asks, expects, nor wishes any office. He thinks he can do the administration better service as the editor of the *Times* than he could in any office which the President might give him.

—The papers seem at a loss to determine the political proclivities of William B. Taylor, who, it is understood, has been appointed Postmaster in New York. The fact that Mr. Taylor has been Chief Clerk in the New York Post Office for the last forty years, without interruption, seems to afford no clue by which to solve these uncertainties. The New York *World*, in order to relieve the anxiety of all, announces that Mr. Taylor is a Republican.

—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* writes that Hon. Anson Burlingame is receiving numerous letters from Boston, urging him to return and run again for Congress, in the event of the of the resignation of Hon. Wm. Appleton, which is anticipated. Mr. Burlingame says he wouldn't go through the campaign again for "$1,000 a minute," and suggests that some other white man shall try it for a few years, and see if he don't become as black as the late member of Congress from the Fifth District of Massachusetts.

—Sir Benjamin Brodie, Physician to Her Majesty, has lost his eyesight beyond restoration. The London *Medical Circular* says:

Prior to the late operation, the distinguished German oculist consulted in the case had expressed an opinion that the retina behind the cataract would be found to have retained its integrity; but a month has passed since the removal of the lens, and no amendment whatever has taken place. Objects of any kind are totally undistinguishable, and almost light from darkness. In other respects it is satisfactory to state that Sir Benjamin is in good health, and bears his misfortune with becoming fortitude.

—Col. Cunningham, proprietor of the Charleston *Evening News*, has fallen heir to a fortune estimated at over £1,000,000, but as there are several competitors for the fortune, a long course of litigation may eat up a good share of it.

—We see by the letters from Washington that ex-Senator Pugh of Ohio, as soon as he can close up his business at Cincinnati, will remove to a Southern State, where he will apply himself to his profession. Mr. Pugh has sedulously applied himself to the practice of his profession—that of a demagogue—for the past six years, but with indifferent success. We can readily see a necessity for a change to a locality which may seem to be more in consonance with his tastes.

—Senator Green, the disunion Senator of Missouri, has been defeated for re-election. "GREEN, be the turf above thee."—*Detroit Tribune.*

—Rev. Otto Von Borries and Prof. Max de Kraut "cut a stick" from this city on Thursday afternoon. They had rented a room in the Glenn Block, furnished it luxuriously, and advertised in the *Journal* to open an academy on the day they left the city. They went off without ceremony, leaving sundry little bills unpaid, that at their hotel and some others at the printing offices. Those who sold them furniture, carpets, curtains, &c., got the goods back, but some of the articles were in a bad state to be sold again.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—A Committee of Arrangements, composed of one member of the Provisional Congress from each State of the Confederacy, has been formed to organize an excursion trip by steamer from Savannah to Antwerp. The steamer will call *en route* to Havre, where the English mails and passengers will be dispatched to Southampton. The Committee consists of F. S. Bartow of Georgia, L. M. Keitt of South Carolina, T. N. Waul of Texas, I. G. Seymour of Louisiana, J. P. Anderson of Florida, W. P. Chilton of Alabama, Wiley P. Harris of Mississippi, and Mr. C. G. Baylor of Texas, who will continue for some time in Montgomery, Alabama, to attend to all communications in relation to freights, passage and mails. This excursion will afford to our Southern merchants a favorable opportunity to make arrangements for direct importations.—*Charleston Courier.*

—A Charleston correspondent of a northern paper gives the following description of that eminent conservative and Union loving South Carolinian, Hon. James L. Petigru:

Mr. Petigru is, I believe, a native of this city. He is now about sixty years of age, about five feet ten inches in height, stout, without redundancy of flesh, broad fat face, very broad forehead, but low, ponderous brow, very small eyes and deep set; indeed the eye is so small one can hardly determine the color without close examination, but they shine, nevertheless, like far distant stars. Mr. Petigru is a first-class lawyer, and an orator unsurpassed in this country. His voice is of the Jack Randolph order, his off hand speeches abound in wit, and when he chooses to indulge his hearers with humor, you will have to bind up your sides before you enter the hall. He is exceedingly companionable, full of life and anecdote, always pleasant and good humored, and is the life of social gatherings. He ordinarily walks the streets alone, slowly and thoughtfully, with his cane under his left arm, and his hands behind him. I heard a good anecdote of Mr. Petigru a few days ago. Some years ago he was a candidate for some office, and at a public gathering in the country, some one opposed to him in politics fell to abusing him, by calling him all kinds of bad names, such as "d——d liar," "rascal," and perhaps "thief," all of which he bore with perfect good humor. At last, the fellow, after exhausting his vocabulary, called him a "d——d Federalist," and no sooner said than he sprawled him. After it was all over, some friend said to him, "Pet, why did you permit that man to apply such harsh epithets to you without resenting it, and for calling you a Federalist you should knock him down?" "Why," said he, "you all knew, and so did I, that I was no rogue, or liar, or rascal; but I *knew*, and so did you, that *I was* a Federalist, and I could not stand that."

—The Hon. Wm. B. Stokes, member of Congress from the IVth Congressional District of Tennessee, arrived at Nashville a few days ago, where he made a speech to a large assemblage of his fellow-citizens. He assured them that the Republican party had backed down from the Chicago platform. He warned the people against the acquisition of future Territories, if they could not now settle their differences with the Territory they now possess. He had voted for the Crittenden propositions, but with a protest; he protested against the clause relating to future Territories. If, by humbling himself upon his knees, and praying for three months, he could remove the inhabitants from the Territories, he would not do it; and he would then be willing to pray for three months more, if, by so doing, he could have these Territories deluged with water, and hid away forever. Speaking of the Southern Confederacy, he said that, while he lived and breathed, he would go into no such concern, because he had no confidence in it. He told the dissatisfied that if they wanted to go into a Southern Confederacy, for God's sake to go, and do not stay here stirring up rebellion.

—We find the following significant statement in the Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette:*

A gentleman of Pittsylvania County, Va., a strong secessionist, in February last, being dissatisfied with the course things were taking in Virginia, went to Mississippi for the purpose of buying land and to remove his negroes to that State. He had just returned, and called on the delegate from his county, to say that, though he had thought Virginia was slow, 'I hope she will be slower still,' that he saw but few of the substantial, wealthy proprietors in Mississippi who were not *dissatisfied with the course of events South, at the prospect of heavy taxation,* and of no benefits under the new order of things that they could not expect under the old Union; and told them that "if Virginia and the Border States got such guaranties as would be acceptable to them, they had no doubt *that Mississippi and the Gulf States would return.*" He has concluded to remain in Virginia.

STANTON'S,
No. 48 ···· Clark Street. ···· No. 48
NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE.

FAMILY GROCERIES
UNEXCELLED IN
QUALITY AND VARIETY.
SOLE AGENT FOR
Amelung's Celebrated Boneless
HAMS,
Westphalia Cure, Superior Quality and Flavor.
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,
IN CANS,
SWEET CORN, TOMATOES,
GREEN PEAS, LIMA BEANS,
MUSHROOMS, FRESH PEACHES,
RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES,
PINE APPLES, OLIVES.
FISH, IN CANS.
FRESH SALMON, LOBSTER,
TURTLE SOUP, HERRING.
[illegible]

THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.
$300,000 Saved in Herring's Safes.
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22, 1861.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Agent for Herring's Safes.
DEAR SIR:—In the recent fire, which destroyed the Milwaukee City Offices, were two of Herring's Safes; one large one in the City Clerk's Office, located in the fourth story, and a smaller one, in the School Commissioner's room, in third story.
We are happy to say, notwithstanding the Safes fell so great a distance, and were subjected to such an intense heat (the one forty and the other sixty hours) that the books and papers were in a first-rate state of preservation. The only injury received, was the curling of the leather binding of the books by steam.
We think if the reputation of Herring's Safes was not fully established before this fire, that all must now be satisfied that they are what they claim to be—"FIRE PROOF."
The castors on one, and the plates on the other were melted off.
FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN, Acting Mayor.
NELSON WEBSTER, President Board of Councillors.
GEO. D. DOUSMAN, City Clerk.
JONATHAN FORD, Superintendent of Schools.
"Herring's Patent Champion Safes," though so often tested, Never Fail to save their contents.
Only Depot in the West at 40 State street.
HERRING & CO.
40 State street

CHICAGO ICE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED, 1861.
PRESIDENT—H. JOY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—H. C. Loomis, Henry Fuller, Geo. Steele, Jas. F. Smith, Jr., Geo. W. Fuller.
THE ONLY DEALERS IN
CRYSTAL LAKE ICE.
We are fully prepared to furnish Ice taken from Crystal Lake, a beautiful sheet of clear water, 43 miles from and 285 feet above the level of the city of Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.
Office, No. 7 Clark Street.
H. JOY, President.
☞ Address all orders or communications to H. H. BLAKE, Secretary.
WANTED.—Thirty big bay or stone-grey horses, immediately.

W. R. WOOD,
153 and 155 Lake Street,
Have opened within a few days, a large and choice assortment of
French, English and American
PRINTS AND GINGHAMS,
In the latest Printings, to which they ask the attention of lookers for these goods.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
We have a large and complete stock of
Bleached Shirtings, Sheetings and Pillow Case Cottons,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS AND TOWELINGS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY,
Which we are selling at the lowest prices.
153 and 155 Lake Street.
W. R. WOOD & CO.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A FINE assortment of
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
(Full length and width) in medium and fine qualities, at low prices.
Also—Alexander's Kid Gloves.
W. R. WOOD & CO., 153 & 155 Lake St.

EARLY TRADE.—
FIGURED FRENCH POPLINS,
A new article just received, and very handsome. Also—Plain Poplins and Valencias, adapted to early spring.
W. R. WOOD & CO.,
Nos. 153 and 155 Lake street.

W. W. KIMBALL,
99 CLARK STREET,
DEALER IN
Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos,
Which have been awarded Twenty First Premiums over all competitors.
NEW YORK PREMIUM PIANOS, 7 Octave and fully warranted for sale at $175 to $300.
GEO. A. PRINCE'S MELODEONS.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
If desired, the rent may be applied on purchase.

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS.
1861.........A Card.........1861.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,
5 .... LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. 5
Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large, well assorted and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit.
☞ Prompt and careful attention given to orders.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

"GET THE BEST"
FRENCH
COPYING INK.
An article which is unsurpassed by anything of the kind now in use; it flows free, does not become thick, and will make
Three Perfect Transfers.
FOR SALE BY
F. MUNSON,
140 Lake Street,
Where may also be found a great variety of other
INKS AND WRITING FLUIDS.

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,
138.........Lake Street.........138
BARNUM BRO'S.,
Direct Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
Bird Cages,
ALLIES AND MARBLES,
Peg Tops, Baskets, Children's Gigs and Cabs,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Yankee Notions, &c.
138.........LAKE STREET.........138

MULLER'S PIANO METHOD
—IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN.
Revised by Julius Knorr.
An elaborate, thorough and unique course of study, embracing every requisite for each grade of tuition and practice. Two Parts. Price of each, $3. Complete in one volume, $5. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

YOUNG'S MACHINE SHOP,
Rear 155 Wells Street, Chicago.
MANUFACTURE AND REPAIR MACHINERY.
Pattern Making, Model Making either for Working or for Patent Office, Scroll Sawing, Wood Turning.
W. B. YOUNG & CO., Proprietors.
J. J. VREELAND, Foreman.

PEGTOPS AND BASKETS—
Bought for my Jobbing Trade as well as my Retail Trade.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
111 RANDOLPH STREET.

BIRD CAGES.—A fine assortment just received at
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
111 RANDOLPH STREET.

MARBLES.—Five Casks Marbles, China Allies, &c., wholesale and retail, at
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
111 RANDOLPH STREET.

CABS.—Edn. F. Peugeot, Manufacturer and Jobber of Children's Gigs.
111 RANDOLPH STREET.

WATER PIPE. WATER PIPE.
1¼, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 Inch Water Pipe, bored with Patent Auger.
Also, Superior Wooden Suction Pumps, made and sold Wholesale and Retail, by J. F. TEMPLE, corner Fulk and Canal street Chicago.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES!
Don't forget to buy your Gloves at BOWEN'S, No. 82 Clark street (up-stairs). The best and cheapest Buckskin and Fur, all sold lower than ever before.
N. B.—Bowen is also Agent for the West of Wilson's Sewing Machine, the most simple and perfect machine ever made. Call and see it.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF
SPRING GOODS,
ELEGANT SPRING POPLINS,
CHOICE STYLE SPRING SILK,
NOVEL STYLES SPRING GINGHAMS
FRENCH PRINTS,
ENGLISH PRINTS,
Extra Qualities Hoop Skirts,
SPRING DRESS GOODS.
We have just opened over 1000 pieces of Linen Goods including
PIECE LINENS,
LINEN DAMASK,
LINEN SHEETING,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS,
TABLE CLOTHS, &c.
All of extra quality and finish, made expressly to our order, and which we will sell at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL
MUCH LESS THAN CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE.
We shall have large daily arrivals of Spring Goods from this date, and will always exhibit Incomparably the LARGEST, CHOICEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK West of New York.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 and 169 Lake street.

HEAD DRESSES.—
WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR
Splendid Stock of
HEAD DRESSES,
—AT—
Greatly Reduced Prices
A. GRAVES,
No. 78.........Lake Street.........No. 78

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache!
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.
By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.
For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsement of
SPALDING'S
CEPHALIC PILLS
Will convince all who suffer from
HEADACHE,
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.
As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.
MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5th, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I LIKE THEM SO WELL that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the Pills by mail, and oblige
Your obedient servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.
HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6th, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. I HAVE RECEIVED A GREAT DEAL OF BENEFIT FROM THEM.
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.
SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington Co., Pa., January 18th, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I HAVE USED ONE BOX OF YOUR PILLS, AND FIND THEM EXCELLENT.
BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. THEY ARE TRULY THE BEST PILLS I HAVE EVER TRIED.
Direct A. STOVER, P. M.
Belle Vernon, Wyandot County, O.
BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11th, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.
I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.
One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) WAS CURED OF AN ATTACK IN ONE HOUR BY YOUR PILLS, which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.
REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin County, Ohio, January 9th, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y.
DEAR SIR:—Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio.
YOUR PILLS WORK LIKE A CHARM—CURE HEADACHE ALMOST INSTANTER.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.
YPSILANTI, Mich., January 14th, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and THEY HAD SO GOOD AN EFFECT THAT I WAS INDUCED TO SEND FOR MORE.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.
[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of Headache in all its forms.
[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.
[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.]
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.
[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.
[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.]
We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.
[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.]
We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.
[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.]
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.
[From the St. Louis Democrat.]
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.
[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.]
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.
[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.
[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.]
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.
[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.]
Said to be very efficacious for the headache.
[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.]
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY!! DISPATCH!!!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜
As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.
CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. ☜
Is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW,
AND
STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS
STOOD
THE TEST OF YEARS,
AND STILL GROWS
More and More Popular Every Day.
IT IS
PROF. WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.
SEE WHAT
OTHERS SAY OF IT.
A distinguished St. Louis Physician writes.
[illegible]
SOLD IN CHICAGO BY
J. H. REED & CO.
LORD & SMITH
SMITH & DWYER
E. H. SARGEANT
AND ALL OTHER DEALERS IN CHICAGO.
Also, by the following Druggists in [illegible]
J. S. Richards, Moline,
J. R. Miller, Rock Island,
W. A. Bourse, Corsovia,
A. J. Chamberlain, Moline,
C. W. Cleppengerd & Co., Cordovia,
Battle, Camden Mills,
J. N. Buffington, Jerseyville,
Collins, Carlyle,
E. B. Lockwood, Carlyle,
Wm. P. Cook, do,
J. M. Lewis, Morrison,
J. H. Thomas, Chillicothe,
J. J. Bagg, Peoria,
Gillot & Co., La Salle,
Vaburg & Cuppy, Earlville,
F. L. Butterfield, Marseilles,
D. Walker, Ottawa,
Koehler & Co., Peru,
C. A. Johnston, Mendota,
W. Olds, Albany,
G. L. Thompson, Ottawa,
J. T. & F. T. Thornton, Magnolia,
Jno. Dixon, Calhoun,
J. R. & T. Johnston, Dearmont,
Ridgeway & Williams, Olney,
N. C. Cullen, Olney,
D. Conehonour, Clearmont,
Shurley & Stiles, Xenia,
Neff & Hungate, Louisville,
George Henick, Xenia,
S. C. Roberts, Decatur,
W. A. Barnes, do,
W. J. Brown, do,
McCabe & Hildebrand, Decatur,
Latorge & Co., Decatur,
W. S. Cressey, do,
J. Dodge, Galena,
Dexter, do,
C. M. Clark, Galva,
M. T. West, Kewanee,
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T. W. McGill, Oquawka,
Lee, Bradbury & Co., Ranken's Mills,
Ferley Thomas & Co., Florence,
D. H. Atkinson, Pittsfield,
Ides & Marwell, Beardstown,
Marks & Fletcher, Beardstown,
W. Tripp, Beardstown,
D. Spittler, Lancaster,
Town & Son, Bata,
Harpman & Cadwalader, Havana,
Stephen Hale, Havana,
E. Thomas, Bloomington,
Thompson & Co., do,
Preston & Bro., Bolsonville,
J. & J. M. Whitbite, Hasonville,
Woodworth & Lagow, Robinson,
Hunt, Simm & Co., Urbana,
A. J. Clack, Urbana East,
R. R. Smith, do,
Beyer & Co., Kansas,
Collins & Bro., Paris,
Brown, Hague & Co., Kankakee,
R. Bullion, Marshall,
Elwood & Delong, Shelbyville,
Davis & Barnard, Charleston,
W. P. Brown & Co., Greenville,
W. P. Warner, Byron,
J. M. Snowden, Oregon,
Clark & Dunn, Lena,
W. H. Parrelson, Mt. Morris,
Newton Woodruff, Polo,
J. C. Bockman, Newton,
J. Frank, do,
G. L. Thomas, Pekin,
W. Coon, Joliet,
W. J. Edgar, Jacksonville,
R. Bockingham, do,
W. H. Baker, Fairview,
Keefer & Son, Canton,
Sterling & Pinkerton, Bushnell,
Hammer & Russell, do,
Thos. Sinderaut, Hillsboro,
Hood & Bro., Litchfield,
G. H. Diekman, Vandalia,
Stephenson & Bro., do,
Cochran & Belle, Springfield,
M. M. Woodman, Springfield,
Emma Owen, do,
J. R. Harris, Naples,
Bird & Son, Mechanicsburg,
[illegible]
Wholesale Agents in Chicago [illegible]
at Manufacturers' [illegible]
FULLER & F[illegible]
WHOLESALE DRUGG[illegible]

Special Notices.
☞ What shall I do for my [illegible]
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON. It is beyond question the finest preparation ever made. Its immense sale [illegible] its excellence. Nothing has ever given such universal satisfaction. It restores, preserves, and [illegible] the Hair, and imparts a delightful odor.
☞ To Horse Owners. Dr. S[illegible]
Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled [illegible] all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, [illegible] Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain [illegible] or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c. It will [illegible] speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be [illegible] vented and cured in their incipient stages, but [illegible] cases are beyond the possibility of a radical [illegible] No case of the kind, however, is so desperate [illegible] but it may be alleviated by this Liniment [illegible] application will always remove the [illegible] and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.
Every horse owner should have this remedy [illegible] for its timely use at the first appearance of [illegible] will effectually prevent those formidable diseases [illegible] to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly [illegible] See advertisement. For sale by J. H. [illegible] General Agent, 70 State street.
☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery
cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humors.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running [illegible]
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcers.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures [illegible]
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the [illegible]
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the [illegible]
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the [illegible]
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
When you are sick, and do not know what [illegible] perhaps you have an inward humor. Try K[illegible] Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists.

Music Stores.
A. DE ANGUE[illegible]
PIANO FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER
39......LAKE ST., (Up-Stairs)

OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE
CHICAGO.
H. M. HIGGINS
(Successors to Higgins Brothers.)
No. 117......Randolph Street......No. [illegible]
Is the only place in the city where all kinds of Books and Sheet Music can be found. Do not forget the number, 117 Randolph street, near the corner of Clark, in Kingsbury Block.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and St[illegible]
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and [illegible] is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
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T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,
Brass Cock Manufacturers,
COPPERSMITHS,
AND DEALERS IN
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS,
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS,
Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
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Gas, Steam Fitting
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DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
All Kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE:
The trade supplied with tools and every article in Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Bending and Bronzing done to order.
☞ Manufactory 187 and 189 East Washington st.

Sewing Machines.
THE SINGER
SEWING MACHINES
IN ORDER TO PLACE THE
BEST FAMILY MACHINE
In the World
Within the reach of all, we have reduced our LETTER A, or Transverse Shuttle Machine, beautifully ornamented, to
FIFTY DOLLARS
THESE LETTER A MACHINES CONTAIN
Recent Valuable Improvements
We would ask for them (before purchasing elsewhere) the special attention of Vest-Makers, Dress Makers, and all those who want Machines for light manufacturing purposes.
Singer's No. 1 and 2 Standard Shuttle Machines
Both of very general application and capacity, and popular in the family and manufactory. Prices reduced respectively from $135 and $150 to $90 and $100.
Singer's No. 3 Standard Shuttle Machine
For Carriage Makers and heavy leather work. Price complete, $125.
THE SINGER MACHINES
Make the interlocked stitch which is the best stitch known. They are of great speed, easily understood, simple in structure, of great durability, adapted to the heaviest and lightest goods, are finished in the most perfect manner, and may be used for several years without requiring repair.
THE STANDARD MACHINES
For Tailoring, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness Making, Carriage Trimming, etc., etc., will do more work, earn more money, and are cheaper than those of other makers as a gift. We have always on hand Hemmers, Gauges, Silk, Twist, Linen and Cotton Thread on Spools, best Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.
☞ All persons requiring information about Sewing Machines, their sizes, prices, working capacities, and the best methods of purchasing, can obtain it by sending for a copy of
I. M. SINGER & CO'S GAZETTE,
Which is a beautiful pictorial paper, entirely devoted to this subject. IT WILL BE SENT GRATIS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 50 South Clark street, (under the Sherman House)
JAMES [illegible] BOLTON, Agent.

SEWING MACHINES
L. CORNELL & CO'S
Family and Manufacturing
\$40 SEWING MACHINES.
TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.
We are happy to say to the thousands who are using our Machines, and the thousands who want them, that EACH MACHINE NOW BEARS THE PATENT LICENSE STAMP OF GROVER & BAKER, [illegible] WILSON, &c., and all persons selling or using them are secure against any molestation.
[illegible]
L. CORNELL & CO.,
Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago.
Call at 139 Lake street, (Up-Stairs.)

Educational.
FAMILY SCHOOL, limited to [illegible] Young Ladies, by Rev. G. W. Woodward, [illegible] Terms begins May 1, 1861. [illegible] per [illegible] with usual extras.
REFERS TO Dr. C. H. Ray, Capt. J. D. Webster, [illegible] Colyer, Hon. Thos. Drummond, Hon. Van H. [illegible] Wm. H. Larrabee, Esq.

Steam Dye Works.
NEW YORK STEAM D[YE WORKS]
WM. YERBURY,
157 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Illinois.
Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnets Bleached and Pressed. [illegible] work punctually attended to.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW,

AND

STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS

STOOD

THE TEST OF YEARS,

AND STILL STANDS

More and More Popular Every Day.

IT IS

PROF. WOOD'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

SEE WHAT

OTHERS SAY OF IT:

A distinguished St. Louis Physician writes.

St. Louis, July 10th, 186.

O. J. Wood, Esq.

Dear Sir:—Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of a few days. I commenced using your Restorative to Gray Hair, which I have every reason to believe will entirely restore it to its natural color. I commenced the use, as directed, on the 1st inst., and on the 4th inst. my hair was completely restored. I continued the use for a few days longer, and my hair has ever continued healthy, and not the least appearance of gray hair. I am satisfied that it is above mentioned will be of any satisfaction to you, you are at liberty to use my name in any way you may desire, as I am a very strong believer in your Restorative. I have ordered my clerk to transfer to you the amount of my account, and I take pleasure in recommending your Restorative to my friends and acquaintances. I have not with propriety that have used your Restorative, and have not found it to give entire satisfaction. Please send me by express, as soon as possible, a supply of your Restorative, as I am out entirely, and I am desirous of using it. Please write me the price of your Restorative, and where which I have no doubt we shall be able to dispose of a large number of bottles. Inclosed please find my check for the amount of your account, and oblige,

Yours truly,

JAMES WHITE, M.D.

Warren Springs, Pitt County, Tex., May 6th, 1861.

Prof. Wood,

Dear Sir:—I was induced to try your Restorative by reading your advertisement. I had a bad case of cleaning my head to dandruff. I had suffered it to grow until I was ashamed to go in company. I have used one bottle of your Restorative, and my head is now entirely free from dandruff, and my hair is growing finely. I am now using the second bottle, and there is a new growth of hair all over my head. My head is now of a fine, healthy appearance. I am satisfied that two bottles more will entirely restore my hair to its natural color. I can now recommend it to all as a fine new gray hair restorative. I would say to those who are troubled with dandruff, that they will find it a sure remedy. I am a perfect stranger to you, but from my knowledge of it as I allow a few gray hairs to grow on my head, I am willing to have my name used in any way you may desire. Please send me a bottle of your Restorative, and I will remit you the amount by return mail

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1861.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 21, 1861.

The exchange market shows scarcely a shadow of variation since yesterday's report. The current selling rate is 3/4. With concessions to customers on remittances of 1/4. Sight is reported in very little much below the views of sellers. The buying price is 1/4@3/4—the latter to customers. The supply for the time is much beyond the demand. Gold nominally the same as exchange.

The money-like aid looked for has not come as yet to help to absorb the means in the hands of the banks. The supply of paper is increasing, but not as fast as desirable. To-day the weather is delightful, and prospects better. The lake have has been open for several weeks, and so soon as the southern breezes open the straits, the millions of bushels of grain now in store will move eastward, and we may hope for an active business.

St. Louis—The Democrat of yesterday says:

There is nothing new in money circles except that exchange is a little easier, and that only upon a prospect of a further decline. There is, in fact, nothing to keep exchange up. Produce is moving, East and West, rapidly, and the market is abundantly supplied. These causes alone would give it a downward tendency. Currency is accumulating with an immense amount now on hand. Illinois, discredited, stands the same as yesterday, with no disposition to enlarge her ready issues. Discounts limited to favored customers, and short paper at 1@1 1/2 per cent. a month.

CINCINNATI.—We quote as follows from the *Gazette* of yesterday:

Rates of interest on paper of the first class range from 10 to 12 per cent., and the latter in outside circles may be quoted at 15@24 per cent.

The exchange market varies very, now withstanding what demand there has been largely increased by receipts from the South, forwarded in payment for produce; and the supply is gaining gradually. Though a shade easier, rates are not quotably lower. In New Orleans, we see, there is very light business. Sight is dull at 1/4@1/2 prem. Mixed sums could probably be bought at 45 prem. Eastern bills are scarce and in good demand at equal to 85@90 per cent. The following are the quotations for sight drafts and coin:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
New York Sight	1/4 prem.	1/2 prem.
New Orleans	1/2 dis.	3/4 prem.
American Gold	1/4 prem.	NOM. prem.

NEW ORLEANS BANKS.—Appended is a statement of the New Orleans banks for the week ending March 9:

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulat'n.
Citizens'	$9,320,699	$3,490,373	$4,856,490
Canal	2,897,462	1,298,146	905,085
Louisiana	3,856,681	2,329,781	794,608
Union	4,337,616	2,646,911	1,713,170
Mech. & Traders'	849,849	1,177,759	160,000
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	1,970,911	1,380,815	662,995
Exchange	1,844,977	1,000,000	1,000,000
Union	965,189	980,644	496,889
Merchants'	966,405	1,098,192	499,000
Crescent City	749,755	472,298	165,325
America	750,647	666,377	197,715
Total	$14,464,893	$17,443,164	$8,113,711

SUB-TREASURY.—The transactions of the Sub-Treasury of New York for last Monday were as follows:

Receipts	$191,856.08
For customs	75,000.00
Payments	266,856.08
Balance	6,339,677.60

NEW YORK BANKS.—The following is a statement of the aggregate totals of the New York banks for the week ending March 16, and compared with the week ending March 9:

	March 16.	March 9.	Differences.
Loans	$128,659,998	$129,705,094	Dec. $95,109
Specie	32,049,427	32,045,733	Dec. 3,306
Circulation	8,801,347	8,935,733	Dec. 143,986
Net dep'ts	90,502,779	89,711,441	Dec. 1,519,338
Av. dep'ts	91,501,561	91,021,592	Dec. 479,644
Pro. or loss to banks	$0 81-100	$0 75-100	Inc. 79-100

Table of comparison for the years 1859, 1860 and 1861:

Week end'g March 10.	'59.	Mh. 17.	'60.	March 16.	'61.
Loans	$102,207,815	$127,569,401		$128,659,998	
Specie	25,048,183	32,171,358		32,049,427	
Circulation	7,996,713	8,930,999		8,801,347	
Net deposits	77,481,041	90,983,079		90,502,779	
Av. daily exc.	81,911,244	95,562,609		91,501,561	
Prop. or loss to banks	36 50-100	$5 36-100	Inc.	$0 81-100	Dec.

COMMERCIAL

THURSDAY EVENING, March 21, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wh't, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Bar. bush.
Canal					
G. & U. R. R.	1000	10814	1315	60	643
C. & A. R. R.		1000	1000		
I. C. R. R.	200	1000	4000	100	300
T. P. & W. R. R.	150	2000	2000		800
C. & S. R. R.	1541	5014	400		628
C. A. & St. L.			4900		350
Total	3091	21501	21697	160	2721

	Seeds Bbl	Live Hides No	Cattle No	High-wines Bbls	Wool lbs
Canal					
G. & U. R. R.	2230	93	1070	5	38
C. & A. R. R.	1000		1100	105	
I. C. R. R.	3413	74	800	4847	
C. R. & Q. R. R.	4305	70	121	20905	92
C. & N. W. R. R.	1000			1875	16
C. A. & St. L.		10	160	6103	
Total	13948	247	2251	33930	170

There was but a very limited demand for Flour to-day, and the market was quiet, with sales of 700 brls at 4.30@4.35 for fair to choice Spring extra, and $3.80 for good superfine. The receipts of wheat were 21,501 bush, and under a good supply for export and shipping inquiry, the market advanced 1c @ bushel, with sales of 60,000 bushels at 83c for fresh receipts N. W. club; 80 1/2@81c for fresh receipts No. 1 Spring; 79@79 1/2c for old receipts No. 1; 78 1/2@78 3/4c for old receipts No. 2; and 77c for fresh receipts—the market closing quiet. The Illinois and Michigan Canal is still frozen, and the receipts of Corn amounted to only 21,697 bushels. The market opened very firm at yesterday's rates, and towards the close, it advanced 1@1 1/2c @ bushel, with sales of 15,000 bushels of spring and 5,000 bushels for old receipts; and 37@37 1/2c for fresh receipts Mixed in store—the market closing firm. Oats were dull, with sales of 1400 bushels at 27c del. Rye and Barley were dull and heavy.

Highwines were steady at 18c.

The demand for Timothy Seed was light and the market was quiet at $2.85@2.70 for fair to prime. Clover seeder, with more doing at $3.90@4.85 for inferior to choice. Flax seed is scarce and in demand at $1.00@1.12 1/2.

In provisions we have nothing worthy of report, and quotations of all kinds of hog product are entirely nominal.

There was a better inquiry for freight-room today, and rates were 1/2@1c better—four vessels being engaged, to arrive at Chicago of wheat to Buffalo, one and one vessel, now in port, at 10c for wheat to Buffalo.

PORK PACKING OF THE WEST FOR 1860-61.—In another column will be found the annual statement of the Pork Packing of the West—prepared with great care by Mr. Wm. W. Mitchell, of the Cincinnati *Price Current*, and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. To provision merchants and all interested in Hog product, it is a most valuable article.

Pork Packing 'in the West—Annual Statement.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current, March 9th.]

In accordance with our usual custom we proceed to lay before the trade our annual statistics of pork packing in the Western States for the past season, and, as published for the previous year. Last year we published our statement on the 28th of February, from that date, we have made it a point as a general thing packing was two weeks later than the present time the season of 1859-60. We have obtained these returns with much care, and have spared no pains to place them in such a guise as to bring out the important points in as concise a manner as possible, and at the same time to have them as accurate as they can be made. We have no hesitancy in saying that the result indicates that the business will prove profitable and the season close satisfactory.

MARKETS.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Albion	1,215	3,000
Alton	21,000	20,000
Astoria	1,600	1,772
Attica	1,000	1,000
Bardstown and vicinity	21,440	15,736
Barry	3,200	4,035
Bloomington and vicinity	4,000	4,000
Canton	9,300	7,500
Chicago	180,000	201,206
Cairo	300	
Dubois and vicinity	7,000	1,250
Danville	3,000	3,000
Decatur	3,350	3,427
Edwardsville	500	500
Fairfield	1,700	800
Friendville	200	400
Fredrick	3,500	3,500
Fairview	250	250
Galena	3,000	3,316
Grayville	3,500	3,200
Grayville	1,500	1,000
Havana	225	500
Hannibal	5,120	8,000
Hennepin	1,000	1,000
Kellabunk	6,000	5,000
Lacon	2,000	2,000
Lewistown	5,400	5,000
Lafayette	5,167	6,000
Marshall	3,000	3,000
Mt. Carmel and vicinity	9,000	9,000
Mendota	1,000	1,000
Illion	350	187
Monticello	800	1,000
Mt. Sterling	2,000	2,000
New Boston	3,000	4,000
Naples	2,816	2,000
Ottawa	500	500
Ohio	3,975	3,975
Oquawka	2,000	2,000
Peoria	20,548	20,150
Pittsfield	2,000	2,000
Pekin	3,000	2,000
Plainfield	5,734	5,734
Quincy	52,500	52,500
Rushville	6,000	6,000
Rockport	2,000	2,253
Rockford	25,000	25,000
Shawneetown	6,000	6,000
Spring Bay	500	475
Sparta	2,000	2,000
Worcester	1,200	1,200
Warsaw	5,000	5,000
Zanesville	1,500	625
Totals	419,775	519,991

RIVER.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Bellview	1,000	1,977
Burlington	6,000	4,600
Burlington	61,000	90,000
Dunleith	900	1,000
Dunleith	3,400	3,400
Dubuque	5,000	5,000
Dubuque	21,864	21,864
Des Moines	1,500	2,500
Clayton	3,150	3,400
Fort Madison	4,163	4,163
Fort Madison	6,148	6,000
Galena	3,400	3,400
Galena	40,000	40,000
Keokuk	21,232	21,232
Keokuk	28,000	28,000
Muscatine	15,000	15,000
Muscatine	387	387
Total	180,824	189,924

WISCONSIN.		
Appleton	1,000	1,000
Beloit	1,500	1,500
Fond du Lac	1,500	1,500
Green Bay	1,000	1,000
Kenosha	1,000	1,000
Madison	1,000	1,000
Milwaukee	5,000	5,000
Milwaukee	5,000	5,000
Port Washington	1,000	1,000
Racine	1,000	1,000
Sheboygan	1,000	1,000
Southport	1,000	1,000
Waukesha	1,000	1,000
Waupun	1,000	1,000
Total	25,000	25,000

	Average weight		Yield per bush.	
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Ohio, Ind., Ill.	191 @ 219	220	28 @ 32	25
Indiana	191	224	32	24
Illinois, Ind.	191	224	32	24
Kentucky, Ind.	191	224	32	24
Kentucky, Ill.	194 @ 200	200 @ 7	32 @ 36	32 @ 12
Tennessee, Ind.	180	200	36	32
Iowa, Ill.	191 @ 200	222 @ 5	32 @ 36	30 @ 5
Wisconsin, Ill.	207	222	29	31

We did not obtain the average weight from all the packers, but nearly so. We find the aggregate weights of an equal number of hogs, at all the points from whence the weight was furnished for both seasons, to be as follows:

1859-60	Lbs. 479,212,620
1860-61	Lbs. 510,554,381
Increase this year	Lbs. 30,638,760
This is equal to exactly 14 1/4 per cent by the	

dueting the decrease in number, 5 1/2 per cent. from this, we have a net increase of 8 3/4 per cent. as compared with the previous season. The crop then compares with some previous years, as follows:

1860-61 was 8 per cent greater than	1859-60.
do	do 1858-9.
do	do 1857-8.
do	do 1856-7.

The yield of lard per hog has been, generally, better than last year, but notwithstanding this, owing to the decrease in the number of hogs packed, the increase in the quantity, as compared with last year, is not as large as might be at first supposed. The following are the leaf and lard returns, and the result, being the aggregate yield for each season in lbs:

	Leaf.	Lard.
1859-60	Lbs. 69,067,961	Lbs. 68,405,733
1860-61	Lbs. 72,908,693	Lbs. 72,249,829
Increase in lbs	3,840,732	3,844,096

The average yield per hog, this year, was 22 lbs., and last year 20 1/4 lbs.

As we have already stated, the net increase in the supply of hog product this season, as compared with last, is 8 3/4 per cent., which is equal to 133,388 hogs; but then it must be recollected that a portion of this increase, equal to about 4 lbs per hog, is in lards.

The great deficiency this year is south of the Ohio river, and this deficiency is far greater and more important than our statistics would indicate, because in addition to the hogs packed at the regular places, in Kentucky and Tennessee a large number have been usually packed by farmers for their own use, and a considerable amount of this came to market. This season this has not been done in a large portion of Kentucky, all of Tennessee, and we may add Arkansas and a portion of Missouri, so that these sections, instead of having a surplus for export as heretofore, will have to buy largely to supply their own use, thus greatly increasing the area to be supplied, and if we add to this the increased home consumption, which is to be supplied by the present crop are larger than for several years; indeed looking at the facts, in this way the deficiency is really very short one.

The crop of pork this season came upon a bare market and the consumption began at once, and so far, the quantity taken by the Southern States has been largely in the advance of other seasons. The shipments to the Eastern cities, Illinois and Wisconsin, to the Eastern cities, have been large, which was induced by the high rates of Exchange for the past few days. The rail to Chicago, causing merchants to buy produce with the proceeds of their sales at that point, and ship it to the East, in preference to paying 8 to 12 per cent. prem. for Exchange.

There has been also a large quantity shipped South from the line of the Illinois Central Railway; and from this city the shipments have been very large, and from this cause, the stock now in this market, of all kinds, is less than for the same time last year.

From New Orleans the exports of bacon and lard to foreign countries, from Jan. 1st to March 10th, this year and last, compare as follows:

	1861.	1860.
Bacon, lbs	34,384,976	8,690,744
Lard, lbs	12,901,400	3,676,000
	47,287,376	12,375,744
Increase	34,911,632	

Here, then, we find that nearly twenty-five million pounds of the product of the hog, this season, has been exported from New Orleans, since Jan. 1st more than was last season, and if we add the increase in the exports for December, we find an additional increase of three million pounds. There is, however, a decrease in the foreign exports of lard, and this has come largely from the Ohio river ports from that port, especially. These causes alone would give to a downward tendency. Currency accumulating with an immense amount now on hand. Illinois, discredited, stands the same as yesterday, with no disposition to enlarge her ready issues. Discounts limited to favored customers, and short paper at 1@1 1/2 per cent. a month.

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Mech. & Traders'	849,849	1,177,759	160,000
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	1,970,911	1,380,815	662,995
Exchange	1,844,977	1,000,000	1,000,000
Union	965,189	980,644	496,889
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For customs	75,000.00
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COMMERCIAL

THURSDAY EVENING, March 21, 1861.

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RECEIPTS.

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Canal					
G. & U. R. R.	1000	10814	1315	60	643
C. & A. R. R.		1000	1000		
I. C. R. R.	200	1000	4000	100	300
T. P. & W. R. R.	150	2000	2000		800
C. & S. R. R.	1541	5014	400		628
C. A. & St. L.			4900		350
Total	3091	21501	21697	160	2721

	Seeds Bbl	Live Hides No	Cattle No	High-wines Bbls	Wool lbs
Canal					
G. & U. R. R.	2230	93	1070	5	38
C. & A. R. R.	1000		1100	105	
I. C. R. R.	3413	74	800	4847	
C. R. & Q. R. R.	4305	70	121	20905	92
C. & N. W. R. R.	1000			1875	16
C. A. & St. L.		10	160	6103	
Total	13948	247	2251	33930	170

There was but a very limited demand for Flour to-day, and the market was quiet, with sales of 700 brls at 4.30@4.35 for fair to choice Spring extra, and $3.80 for good superfine. The receipts of wheat were 21,501 bush, and under a good supply for export and shipping inquiry, the market advanced 1c @ bushel, with sales of 60,000 bushels at 83c for fresh receipts N. W. club; 80 1/2@81c for fresh receipts No. 1 Spring; 79@79 1/2c for old receipts No. 1; 78 1/2@78 3/4c for old receipts No. 2; and 77c for fresh receipts—the market closing quiet. The Illinois and Michigan Canal is still frozen, and the receipts of Corn amounted to only 21,697 bushels. The market opened very firm at yesterday's rates, and towards the close, it advanced 1@1 1/2c @ bushel, with sales of 15,000 bushels of spring and 5,000 bushels for old receipts; and 37@37 1/2c for fresh receipts Mixed in store—the market closing firm. Oats were dull, with sales of 1400 bushels at 27c del. Rye and Barley were dull and heavy.

Highwines were steady at 18c.

The demand for Timothy Seed was light and the market was quiet at $2.85@2.70 for fair to prime. Clover seeder, with more doing at $3.90@4.85 for inferior to choice. Flax seed is scarce and in demand at $1.00@1.12 1/2.

In provisions we have nothing worthy of report, and quotations of all kinds of hog product are entirely nominal.

There was a better inquiry for freight-room today, and rates were 1/2@1c better—four vessels being engaged, to arrive at Chicago of wheat to Buffalo, one and one vessel, now in port, at 10c for wheat to Buffalo.

PORK PACKING OF THE WEST FOR 1860-61.—In another column will be found the annual statement of the Pork Packing of the West—prepared with great care by Mr. Wm. W. Mitchell, of the Cincinnati *Price Current*, and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. To provision merchants and all interested in Hog product, it is a most valuable article.

Pork Packing 'in the West—Annual Statement.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current, March 9th.]

In accordance with our usual custom we proceed to lay before the trade our annual statistics of pork packing in the Western States for the past season, and, as published for the previous year. Last year we published our statement on the 28th of February, from that date, we have made it a point as a general thing packing was two weeks later than the present time the season of 1859-60. We have obtained these returns with much care, and have spared no pains to place them in such a guise as to bring out the important points in as concise a manner as possible, and at the same time to have them as accurate as they can be made. We have no hesitancy in saying that the result indicates that the business will prove profitable and the season close satisfactory.

MARKETS.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Albion	1,215	3,000
Alton	21,000	20,000
Astoria	1,600	1,772
Attica	1,000	1,000
Bardstown and vicinity	21,440	15,736
Barry	3,200	4,035
Bloomington and vicinity	4,000	4,000
Canton	9,300	7,500
Chicago	180,000	201,206
Cairo	300	
Dubois and vicinity	7,000	1,250
Danville	3,000	3,000
Decatur	3,350	3,427
Edwardsville	500	500
Fairfield	1,700	800
Friendville	200	400
Fredrick	3,500	3,500
Fairview	250	250
Galena	3,000	3,316
Grayville	3,500	3,200
Grayville	1,500	1,000
Havana	225	500
Hannibal	5,120	8,000
Hennepin	1,000	1,000
Kellabunk	6,000	5,000
Lacon	2,000	2,000
Lewistown	5,400	5,000
Lafayette	5,167	6,000
Marshall	3,000	3,000
Mt. Carmel and vicinity	9,000	9,000
Mendota	1,000	1,000
Illion	350	187
Monticello	800	1,000
Mt. Sterling	2,000	2,000
New Boston	3,000	4,000
Naples	2,816	2,000
Ottawa	500	500
Ohio	3,975	3,975
Oquawka	2,000	2,000
Peoria	20,548	20,150
Pittsfield	2,000	2,000
Pekin	3,000	2,000
Plainfield	5,734	5,734
Quincy	52,500	52,500
Rushville	6,000	6,000
Rockport	2,000	2,253
Rockford	25,000	25,000
Shawneetown	6,000	6,000
Spring Bay	500	475
Sparta	2,000	2,000
Worcester	1,200	1,200
Warsaw	5,000	5,000
Zanesville	1,500	625
Totals	419,775	519,991

RIVER.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Bellview	1,000	1,977
Burlington	6,000	4,600
Burlington	61,000	90,000
Dunleith	900	1,000
Dunleith	3,400	3,400
Dubuque	5,000	5,000
Dubuque	21,864	21,864
Des Moines	1,500	2,500
Clayton	3,150	3,400
Fort Madison	4,163	4,163
Fort Madison	6,148	6,000
Galena	3,400	3,400
Galena	40,000	40,000
Keokuk	21,232	21,232
Keokuk	28,000	28,000
Muscatine	15,000	15,000
Muscatine	387	387
Total	180,824	189,924

WISCONSIN.		
Appleton	1,000	1,000
Beloit	1,500	1,500
Fond du Lac	1,500	1,500
Green Bay	1,000	1,000
Kenosha	1,000	1,000
Madison	1,000	1,000
Milwaukee	5,000	5,000
Milwaukee	5,000	5,000
Port Washington	1,000	1,000
Racine	1,000	1,000
Sheboygan	1,000	1,000
Southport	1,000	1,000
Waukesha	1,000	1,000
Waupun	1,000	1,000
Total	25,000	25,000

	Average weight		Yield per bush.	
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Ohio, Ind., Ill.	191 @ 219	220	28 @ 32	25
Indiana	191	224	32	24
Illinois, Ind.	191	224	32	24
Kentucky, Ind.	191	224	32	24
Kentucky, Ill.	194 @ 200	200 @ 7	32 @ 36	32 @ 12
Tennessee, Ind.	180	200	36	32
Iowa, Ill.	191 @ 200	222 @ 5	32 @ 36	30 @ 5
Wisconsin, Ill.	207	222	29	31

We did not obtain the average weight from all the packers, but nearly so. We find the aggregate weights of an equal number of hogs, at all the points from whence the weight was furnished for both seasons, to be as follows:

1859-60	Lbs. 479,212,620
1860-61	Lbs. 510,554,381
Increase this year	Lbs. 30,638,760

This is equal to exactly 14 1/4 per cent by the deducting the decrease in number, 5 1/2 per cent. from this, we have a net increase of 8 3/4 per cent. as compared with the previous season. The crop then compares with some previous years, as follows:

1860-61 was 8 per cent greater than	1859-60.
do	do 1858-9.
do	do 1857-8.
do	do 1856-7.

The yield of lard per hog has been, generally, better than last year, but notwithstanding this, owing to the decrease in the number of hogs packed, the increase in the quantity, as compared with last year, is not as large as might be at first supposed. The following are the leaf and lard returns, and the result, being the aggregate yield for each season in lbs:

	Leaf.	Lard.
1859-60	Lbs. 69,067,961	Lbs. 68,405,733
1860-61	Lbs. 72,908,693	Lbs. 72,249,829
Increase in lbs	3,840,732	3,844,096

The average yield per hog, this year, was 22 lbs., and last year 20 1/4 lbs.

As we have already stated, the net increase in the supply of hog product this season, as compared with last, is 8 3/4 per cent., which is equal to 133,388 hogs; but then it must be recollected that a portion of this increase, equal to about 4 lbs per hog, is in lards.

The great deficiency this year is south of the Ohio river, and this deficiency is far greater and more important than our statistics would indicate, because in addition to the hogs packed at the regular places, in Kentucky and Tennessee a large number have been usually packed by farmers for their own use, and a considerable amount of this came to market. This season this has not been done in a large portion of Kentucky, all of Tennessee, and we may add Arkansas and a portion of Missouri, so that these sections, instead of having a surplus for export as heretofore, will have to buy largely to supply their own use, thus greatly increasing the area to be supplied, and if we add to this the increased home consumption, which is to be supplied by the present crop are larger than for several years; indeed looking at the facts, in this way the deficiency is really very short one.

The crop of pork this season came upon a bare market and the consumption began at once, and so far, the quantity taken by the Southern States has been largely in the advance of other seasons. The shipments to the Eastern cities, Illinois and Wisconsin, to the Eastern cities, have been large, which was induced by the high rates of Exchange for the past few days. The rail to Chicago, causing merchants to buy produce with the proceeds of their sales at that point, and ship it to the East, in preference to paying 8 to 12 per cent. prem. for Exchange.

There has been also a large quantity shipped South from the line of the Illinois Central Railway; and from this city the shipments have been very large, and from this cause, the stock now in this market, of all kinds, is less than for the same time last year.

From New Orleans the exports of bacon and lard to foreign countries, from Jan. 1st to March 10th, this year and last, compare as follows:

	1861.	1860.
Bacon, lbs	34,384,976	8,690,744
Lard, lbs	12,901,400	3,676,000
	47,287,376	12,375,744
Increase	34,911,632	

Here, then, we find that nearly twenty-five million pounds of the product of the hog, this season, has been exported from New Orleans, since Jan. 1st more than was last season, and if we add the increase in the exports for December, we find an additional increase of three million pounds. There is, however, a decrease in the foreign exports of lard, and this has come largely from the Ohio river ports from that port, especially. These causes alone would give to a downward tendency. Currency accumulating with an immense amount now on hand. Illinois, discredited, stands the same as yesterday, with no disposition to enlarge her ready issues. Discounts limited to favored customers, and short paper at 1@1 1/2 per cent. a month.

CINCINNATI.—We quote as follows from the *Gazette* of yesterday:

Rates of interest on paper of the first class range from 10 to 12 per cent., and the latter in outside circles may be quoted at 15@24 per cent.

The exchange market varies very, now withstanding what demand there has been largely increased by receipts from the South, forwarded in payment for produce; and the supply is gaining gradually. Though a shade easier, rates are not quotably lower. In New Orleans, we see, there is very light business. Sight is dull at 1/4@1/2 prem. Mixed sums could probably be bought at 45 prem. Eastern bills are scarce and in good demand at equal to 85@90 per cent. The following are the quotations for sight drafts and coin:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
New York Sight	1/4 prem.	1/2 prem.
New Orleans	1/2 dis.	3/4 prem.
American Gold	1/4 prem.	NOM. prem.

NEW ORLEANS BANKS.—Appended is a statement of the New Orleans banks for the week ending March 9:

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulat'n.
Citizens'	$9,320,699	$3,490,373	$4,856,490
Canal	2,897,462	1,298,146	905,085
Louisiana	3,856,681	2,329,781	794,608
Union	4,337,616	2,646,911	1,713,170
Mech. & Traders'	849,849	1,177,759	160,000
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	1,970,911	1,380,815	662,995
Exchange	1,844,977	1,000,000	1,000,000
Union	965,189	980,644	496,889
Merchants'	966,405	1,098,192	499,000
Crescent City	749,755	472,298	165,325
America	750,647	666,377	197,715
Total	$14,464,893	$17,443,164	$8,113,711

SUB-TREASURY.—The transactions of the Sub-Treasury of New York for last Monday were as follows:

Receipts	$191,856.08
For customs	75,000.00
Payments	266,856.08
Balance	6,339,677.60

NEW YORK BANKS.—The following is a statement of the aggregate totals of the New York banks for the week ending March 16, and compared with the week ending March 9:

	March 16.	March 9.	Differences.
Loans	$128,659,998	$129,705,094	Dec. $95,109
Specie	32,049,427	32,045,733	Dec. 3,306
Circulation	8,801,347	8,935,733	Dec. 143,986
Net dep'ts	90,502,779	89,711,441	Dec. 1,519,338
Av. dep'ts	91,501,561	91,021,592	Dec. 479,644
Pro. or loss to banks	$0 81-100	$0 75-100	Inc. 79-100

Table of comparison for the years 1859, 1860 and 1861:

Week end'g March 10.	'59.	Mh. 17.	'60.	March 16.	'61.
Loans	$102,207,815	$127,569,401		$128,659,998	
Specie	25,048,183	32,171,358		32,049,427	
Circulation	7,996,713	8,930,999		8,801,347	
Net deposits	77,481,041	90,983,079		90,502,779	
Av. daily exc.	81,911,244	95,562,609		91,501,561	
Prop. or loss to banks	36 50-100	$5 36-100	Inc.	$0 81-100	Dec.

COMMERCIAL

THURSDAY EVENING, March 21, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wh't, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Bar. bush.
Canal					
G. & U. R. R.	1000	10814	1315	60	643
C. & A. R. R.		1000	1000		
I. C. R. R.	200	1000	4000	100	300
T. P. & W. R. R.	150	2000	2000		800
C. & S. R. R.	1541	5014	400		628
C. A. & St. L.			4900		350
Total	3091	21501	21697	160	2721

	Seeds Bbl	Live Hides No	Cattle No	High-wines Bbls	Wool lbs
Canal					
G. & U. R. R.	2230	93	1070	5	38
C. & A. R. R.	1000		1100	105	
I. C. R. R.	3413	74	800	4847